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DETROIT

It's Important to Know In Time'

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The Newspaper of the Industry

Air Conditioning & REFRIGERATION NEWS

Production Tools for Victory

AN INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTION ★ SUBSCRIBERS ALL OVER THE WORLD ★

Technical Governmental

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Inside Dope

By George F. Taubeneck

Concentration
Stockpiles—Men & Materials
We See By the Papers
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Concentration

Last time we reported on "concentration of industry" planning, and indicted that CMP (Controlled Materials Plan) might aid such a program, once CMP really got going (it will take at least six months).

Other obstacles will also remain. Among them are the anti-trust laws. Some government lawyers say privately that Congress may have to pass enabling legislation before extensive "concentration" programs could be instituted.

In England, where there are no anti-trust laws, the government told industry committees to work out the plans. They did. Here they couldn't, probably, without incurring plenty of legal liabilities.

Stockpiles—Men & Materials

Stockpiles, or "depot stocks" of many types of munitions are now piling up, and by the end of the year it may be possible to cut production rates back to an "as consumed" rate. Transportation facilities will govern the rate of consumption.

Not only stockpiles of war materiel, but stockpiles of human materiel are likely to pile up, shipping experts agree. The Army customarily overorders on everything, which it is doing on uniformed personnel. Result may be an enormous army and enormous "depots" of equipment immobilized within our own borders, where they will have nothing to shoot at. And the men will be "eating their heads off." However, the Army must protect itself against contingencies.

We See By the Papers

In a recent Chrysler Corp. newspaper advertisement, the corporation lists 23 "war products" its various plants are making, in alphabetical order. Among them are "refrigeration compressors." Quite so.

"Parade" magazine, a Sunday supplement to a great many newspapers, carries a story on the City of the Future. We quote:

"A few office building towers will reach above the top level of the city. But they will be well separated, and they will not be tall. Spaciousness and sunlight require this. Fresh air is not a prime consideration, however, because all buildings will be air conditioned—by city statute, the planning engineers expect, just as buildings are now protected by city fire and health laws."

Air conditioning required by law—now there will be a market. Well why not?

According to the "Detroit Free Press," Michigan merchants reporting sales taxes have fallen from 90,246 in September 1941 to 80,434 as of October, 1942. The rate of demise is increasing all too sharply.

As those of us in the refrigeration industry know to our sadness, the greater part of these business failures are retailers of consumers durable goods, such as automobiles and refrigerators. Then, in order: apparel stores, building and materials firms, food establishments, furniture stores, general merchandise stores.

Within the next six months, it is predicted, the casualties will really begin to mount. WPB, how about releasing some more refrigerators?

We Fail to Scoop the 'Post'

"Letter of the week" in a recent "Saturday Evening Post" is

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Decision Reversed On Dealer Case Of Rental Lease

NEW YORK CITY—Reversing a decision of two lower courts, the Appellate division of the New York Supreme Court has ruled that the Hannan Sales & Service, Inc., Garden City automobile dealer, is liable for rent up to the time it vacated a building leased for automobiles and accessories, despite the fact that government limitation orders and other regulations clearly prohibited the dealer from conducting business in a normal manner.

This case has been closely followed by refrigerator and major appliance dealers, as well as other automobile dealers, because the original ruling was to the effect that automobile dealers and others whose products have been frozen by government priorities could not be held to the terms of any lease for space they might have after the date when their businesses were stopped by some government regulation.

In the Municipal Court in which the case was first brought the judge declared that "the great weight of authority is to the effect that such a

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Strachan To Manage Weatherhead Sales

CLEVELAND—J. A. Strachan has been appointed sales manager of the refrigeration division of the Weatherhead Co. here. The refrigeration division of the company manufactures values, fittings, and accessories for refrigeration systems.

Mr. Strachan resigned as sales manager and director of the Kerotest Mfg. Co., Pittsburgh, to join the Weatherhead Co. the first of this month. He had held the position of sales manager for Kerotest for the past five years, and had been associated with that company 14 years in all.

Well known in the refrigeration parts and equipment field, Mr. Strachan is a member of the board of directors of the Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Assn. He has served on a number of industry committees, as well as being active in the work of the refrigeration valves-and-fittings group.

Carrier Corp Nets $541,564 For Year

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Carrier Corp. reports for the fiscal year ended Oct. 31, 1942, net income of $541,564, equivalent after all charges including taxes to $1.33 per share.

Net income for the 10 months fiscal period of 1941 amounted to $515,949, or $1.31 per share.

As of Oct. 31, Carrier's backlog of unfilled orders totaled $24,717,302, made up almost entirely of orders from the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, Lease-Lend and essential war industries. The comparable figure on Oct. 31, 1941 was $10,211,984.

In its annual report to stockholders, the corporation pointed out that earnings for the period covered by the report are not directly comparable with the earnings reported a year ago, since the Carrier fiscal period was changed to end Oct. 31.

Net operating profit for fiscal 1942 amounted to $2,007,196. The corresponding figure for the 1941 fiscal period was $1,283,490.

Orders booked during 1942 totaled $34,509,666 which may be compared with $20,365,746, for the 10 months period of 1941 and are greater than the volume for any previous year in Carrier's history.

Toronto Is Host To Refrigeration Group in March

Canadian Government Men Invited; Emphasis Will Be on Repair Methods

TORONTO, Canada — Talks by service managers on wartime refrigeration service and authoritative explanations from government officials highlight plans being made now for the Canadian Refrigeration Service Engineers Society conference to be held at the King Edward hotel here Sunday and Monday, March 14 and 15.

Harry S. Parish, president of the Interprovincial Chapter of the Refrigeration Service Engineers Society, has announced that the Administrator of Refrigeration, a member of the tire and gasoline control offices, and other Canadian officials are expected to address the conference on its opening day. Several industry representatives from the United States will take part in Monday's sessions, and the "Information Please" section will be enlarged this year to include problems of priorities and other government orders.

In general the meeting will follow the 1942 pattern, Mr. Parish stated. Activity began last year with 9 o'clock registration Sunday morning and closed Monday evening with a banquet and dance. General and special talks and one luncheon meeting made up most of the program.

Although transportation and full production schedules will play a part in conference size this year, past Canadian meetings have always been well attended by members of the industry, American manufacturing executives and representatives, and several service men and installation contractors from American border cities.

Williams and Burns Named as Deputies By Joseph Weiner

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Appointment of three deputy directors of the Office of Civilian Supply has been announced by Joseph L. Weiner, Director. They are: Charles S. Williams, Deputy Director for Operations; Arthur R. Burns, for Programs; Harold Stein, for Projects.

Mr. Williams has been with WPB and its predecessor, OPM, since November, 1941. Prior to that he was in industry, connected with the Thomas A. Edison Industries. He was Chief of the General Equipment Division of WPB (of which the Refrigeration Section was a part) before he transferred recently to Civilian Supply as Director of the Controlled Materials Division.

As Deputy Director for Operations, Mr. Williams will be responsible for the general functioning and coordination of OCS as an operating unit. He will serve as the official contact with the Director General for Operations; assume direct responsibility for the clearance of all WPB orders and appeals from such orders, and serve as Executive Secretary of the Civilian Supply Committee and be responsible for the execution of decisions made by the Committee.

Dr. Burns was born in London, England. He was graduated from the London School of Economics with B.Sc. and Ph.D. degrees in economics. He was in the British Army in the last war. He came to this country in

(Concluded on Page 4, Column 1)

P-126 Is Applied By Those Holding Proper Certificate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under the terms of Preference Rating Order P-126 as amended Feb. 6 by the Director General for Operations, a dealer engaged in emergency repair service of refrigerating and air-conditioning systems may apply preference ratings assigned by the order if he holds a certificate of authority. The certificate, issued on Form PD-472, is evidence that the dealer is operating as an "emergency service agency," as defined by the order.

"This provision appeared in the original order issued in April, 1942, but P-126, as amended Jan. 19, required the dealer to exhibit an unrevoked counterpart of the order as evidence that he qualified as an emergency service agency," said the official WPB release. "Today's change has been made to simplify the administration of the order.

The change is in paragraph (4) of Section (a) Definitions, and the corrected paragraph now reads:

(4) "Emergency service agency" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or other organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not, regularly engaged in performing repair service to systems, and holding an unrevoked certificate of authority to operate as an emergency service agency under this order, with a serial number issued to such agency by the War Production Board in accordance with paragraph (c) of this order. The term also includes any such agency owning or leasing an industrial or commercial system or systems and performing its own repair service. The certificate of authority issued to such an agency on Form PD-472 is referred to herein as the "emergency service agency's certificate."

No other changes were made by the Amendment No. 6 P-1266 as amended Jan. 19 was published in the Jan. 25 issue of the NEWS.

Frick's Net Income $619,967 for '42

WAYNESBORO, Ga. — Frick Co. announces a net income of $619,967 for the year ending Oct. 31, after payment of $935,493 in taxes. This equals $7.44 each on 60,000 shares of common stock, and compares with $841,301 net income of $11.13 per common share for the previous year, when taxes were $655,432.

Having been established in 1853, the firm is this year celebrating its 90th anniversary. For 45 consecutive years Frick Co. had paid a dividend.

The volume of the company's business at this time is about twice that of recent years and is chiefly its regular refrigeration work, supplied now to the armed forces and to war industries, the management reports. Its backlog of orders at present is the largest in its history.

Refrigeration Thwarts Disease—Health Expert Tells Chemical Society

BOSTON—Value of cold storage in protecting health has been brought out again in a report to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Hermann C. Lythgoe of the Massachusetts Department of Health.

Cold storage will destroy in meat parasitic infections which cannot be detected in ordinary inspection, Dr. Lythoge told the group. Trichinosis in pork and deer fly fever (tularemia) in rabbit meat can also be controlled by cold storage he said.

Hartford Starts 'Layaway' Plan For Appliances

Dealers Take Payments For 'Priority' Sales In Postwar Period

HARTFORD, Conn.—In the face of current controversy over proposed consumer goods layaway plans, Hartford Electric Lighting Co. began here last week the first program especially designed for present instalment buying of products to be delivered in the post-war period. Inauguration of the campaign followed a month of educating local appliance dealers to the system.

Restricted to the electrical appliance field alone, the Hartford plan will utilize sales facilities of city appliance dealers and accounting facilities of the utility, and will permit purchase of any brand of goods acceptable to the company from a service standpoint since Hartford Electric does not sell appliances itself.

The program started here appears to be less elaborate than the Nugent plan and other layaway proposals, but like them offers opportunity for siphoning off some of the current excess buying power and for creating a backlog of post-war appliance orders.

Under the Hartford plan, a customer can give to any Hartford appliance dealer down-payment on an electrical refrigerator, range, or other appliance that will be delivered on a priority basis after the war. A price range, rather than a specific price, is selected and remaining payments are made in monthly sums to the utility company. This money is invested in government over-the-counter bonds.

If at the war's end the customer selects an appliance worth less than the amount he has paid the utility, the difference will be refunded to him. If he selects a product costing more than the amount he has accumulated, he can meet the added expense with

(Concluded on Page 5, Column 2)

OPA Says Customers Should Okay Repair Charges in Writing

DETROIT—Four recommendations concerning electrical appliance sales and service sales have been made by the Office of Price Administration to the Refrigeration Contractors' Assn. of Detroit. The suggestions, applicable to all appliance dealers, are:

1. Have customers sign all orders and approve charges for repairs in writing. If orders showing the amount of total charge cannot be signed, write the customer a letter giving him this amount. (Following these steps will avoid many complaints now being made to OPA and the Better Business Bureau, it is explained).

2. On appliances held for 30 days or more, or in transactions involving a dispute about charges, notify the customer by registered mail, return receipt requested, that you have a lien on the appliance for the amount of repairs and will sell it after 10 days for repairs unless the amount owed is paid. (OPA suggests holding a sale in about 30 days).

3. Where credit is allowed for repairs or sale of refrigerators, the following precautions should be taken:

If credit is allowed for repairs on a refrigerator owned by the customer,

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'The End of the Beginning'

Industry in Control of Production Now, Knowlson Reports in Summarizing Work Done in Converting to War Output

By James S. Knowlson, President and Board Chairman, Stewart-Warner Corp.*

*Address given at the Annual Meeting of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

In most well regulated communities in this land of ours, the returned traveler—after he has kissed his wife and kicked off his skis—puts on his hat and hies himself to the village store. Here around the old base burner he finds gathered the people who run the community. The force that takes him there is not the urge to tell his adventures, or to bring some message of great import to the home folks, but rather it is his desire to be assured that the town has not changed during his absence; to feel that the things still exist that he has held of most value.

It is with this feeling that I am here today—for reassurance that no matter what happens, or how the times change and shift, the old crowd is on the job.

And what a job you are doing! A year ago, according to my statistical friends, 2% of our production was for war. Now it's 40%!

Two years ago, some of you may recall, whenever I could get two or three to listen, I was urging you to get into war production. Not because I am a flag waver, but because I felt that the quicker we got in, the quicker we would get out. Quite often I felt very much in the minority. Now there is no minority. We are all in it.

When I first went to Washington and material scarcities were beginning to be felt, and it was my job to deny copper to the grave marker industry, and the costume jewelry industry, etc., and to urge them to get into defense work—many people of all kinds were plenty loud in this condemnation. We were warmongers. We were ruining the economy. Then a lot of us were in the minority.

But after Pearl Harbor there came an almost hysterical burst of evangelical fervor for conversion. Almost overnight many of us found ourselves on the other side of the fence. This time damned as a businessman, because often we urged that in our haste for conversion we might destroy completely many of those facilities we hoped to convert. Again I was in the minority—but not alone.

History may never really be able to prove whether we might have converted faster. But history will record that we did convert faster than any country has converted before. The year 1942 will go down as a year of glory for American enterprise.

It is less than a year since automobile production stopped. Radio manufacture ended in April. Refrigerators, washing machines, etc., are gone, and within short months war goods have rolled off these converted lines in billions of dollars.

The drama of these months in which you have played your parts should thrill you and make you proud.

We are a nation of critics, but as I look back at these months I see no reason to be other than satisfied with the leadership we have had.

General Knudsen, to my mind, is one of the country's great men. Great as an industrialist of course, but equally great of character and courage. And we here in Chicago may be more than proud of Don Nelson. I know of no one else who could have equalled his balance, his patience, his steady pressure, through criticism and frustration toward his goal — WAR PRODUCTION. The record speaks for him most eloquently. Bill Batt needs no commendation from me.

The Men That Did the Job

As I page over the calendar of these months—setting up a few of the names I feel have been worthwhile, I find with almost surprise that they are not all names of manufacturers or businessmen. High on the list I find Leon Henderson. It's popular to take a kick at him today. But in my opinion war production owes him much, and as for myself, I'd ask for no better man at my side in a fight than Leon. Harry Hopkins, of whose social planning activities I know only from the press, stands forth in my mind as one of the clearest, coolest intellects I have known. My regret is that I did not know him better, for he had more ability to give direction to your thought than anyone else I know.

My old friend Joe Weiner, now being held up to scorn in the papers as a New York City farmer, also has a mind that works with the precision and accuracy of a bomb sight. He is taking a rap today, because someone has decided he didn't furnish enough corn pickers.

If our national life follows the usual pattern, then one after another of these fellows I have known and liked will be trotted out and scourged, as some Sunday-morning quarterback points out how it should have been done. There are no supermen. Of course, there are going to be shortages. Of course, there have been mistakes and plenty of them.

Just remember this — these mistakes have been ones we can correct. Mistakes we can survive and forgive. However, these men did not make the mistake which we could not forgive. They did not make the one unforgivable mistake of letting anything within their power stand in the way of the production of planes and tanks and guns and ammunition. Businessmen, professional men and bureaucrats were as one in saying to the admirals and generals—"Tell us what you need—we'll fix it so you can get it. That comes first." And it has come first.

Just remember that tremendous accomplishment during these few short months. Our national peacetime economy has been stopped dead in its tracks and its direction reversed from an economy of peace to ALL-OUT WAR. Judge these men fairly.

Industry's Job Now

The job of war production is daily growing less the job of Washington, and more and more the job of industry. In my opinion the production problem is licked — not finished by any means, but it is no longer the question of a voice or voices, crying, "Prepare Ye the Way." Industrial America has the bit in its teeth, crying, "Give us our materials and get out of the way. We are going ALL OUT on this job." And if Napoleon was right that "God is on the side of the Army with the most artillery," then both Mr. Hitler and the Japs have reason to fear God.

Many of you have taken a tour of duty in Washington just as I have. You also know that while doing that tour of duty you have had a very intimate view of some particular phase of the national life; but it has been a worm's eye view of a small section. So far as the broad aspects of national affairs are concerned, you or I know less than the man at home who has had an opportunity to read his daily paper with care.

And so you who have served often find yourself embarrassed by the questions asked you by your friends who feel that you, with your opportunities, should have a much clearer picture of what is going on.

In this regard I am no exception, because the part I played in Washington was a very small one; my field of vision very limited.

As the events of the last few weeks have transpired, bringing the war, as Churchill says, "to the end of the beginning," I find among my friends an increasing amount of interest in the relations which we have with, and the assistance we have been able to give to, our allies. The dramatic job that the Russians have done this winter — the surprising strength of their resistance and the surprising strength and vigor of their counter-attack—has awakened in the minds of all of us a tremendous admiration. Many of my friends have asked me whether we have given Russia the aid that she deserves, or whether we have let her stand alone against the invading horde. Almost an equal number of my friends have wondered if we weren't giving Britain too much—if we were not almost entirely supporting the British Commonwealth.

Importance of Lend-Lease

Now these questions interest me, for really our whole attitude toward our allies and toward Lend-Lease lies in the way we state the basic problem. Are we helping them to win their war or are they helping us to win our war? Are we fighting to make the world safe for the British Empire, for the Russian Commune, or for our shirts?

No matter how we felt before Pearl Harbor, I think we must agree now that we are in a war against determined, competent and brutal enemies. Enemies who hate us and everything for which we stand. They hate us because we are rich; because we are smug; and because we are competent. They are engaged in a war to humble us and to defeat us, and we must not underestimate either their intention or their strength. We must appreciate that it is our war and we need help as much as our allies.

Like many another good American, I believe that we could lick them alone, but we couldn't do it soon. We couldn't do it without such losses and such privations as we cannot envisage today.

And it is not going to be an easy job — even with the assistance of every ally we can bring to our aid.

So from my point of view, we should look upon Lend-Lease for what it is. Not a charity drive, but an agreement of mutual assistance.

Those of you who have not read the last report of the Lend-Lease administration will find it interesting reading. You will find that our total shipments in the last five months have been roughly 15% of our total munitions production. Remember that we started from scratch; that we had the problem of equipping our army and of supporting them on far-flung frontiers.

But 15% of a production such as ours has become is not to be sneezed at. Of the amount we have shipped, 20% has gone to Russia. Of course, it has not all arrived, because the question of transports has been a difficult one, but those shipments, you will see, have amounted to over 2,500,000 tons.

To Great Britain went 40% of our shipments—twice that which was assigned to Russia, but don't lose sight of the fact that Great Britain herself is an exporting country and that part of her production also goes to Russia. The details of course are secret, but we do know that between us (Great Britain and ourselves) we have shipped over the northern route alone to the Russian armies more than 3,000 planes, 4,000 tanks, and 30,000 jeeps and trucks.

The Attitude of Our Allies

And so, while we have not shipped all they want or need by any means, we haven't been entirely lacking. Those Russians I have known are thankful for this aid. However, if we expect them to look upon us as saviours, if we expect them to gather in the Red Square every Tuesday and sing "God Bless America"—I think we are wrong. I have never heard a Russian brag. They are the coolest, most factual crowd I have ever seen. But when, on one or two occasions, I have tried to point out how we were saving them, I have been countered with the simple statement that they understood we were building these goods to kill Germans—that we wanted Germans killed. That they were doing this. So what! They had me there.

And now as to the British. No Britisher will deny that they need us desperately. And not one I know is stinted in his acknowledgment of our aid. But to get the idea that we are the sole support of the British war effort is fantastic. British production is no trifling achievement. It has not been so many months ago since we passed it ourselves. It is also well for us to remember that the Spitfire and the Lancaster are mighty creditable planes. One of our best plane engines is British design. Perhaps if they hadn't won the battle of Britain, we might now be fighting the battle of Long Island.

When we talk about Lend-Lease and aid to our allies—it's well to remember that of the 11 billions of dollars of goods shipped to them since March of 1941, 6.4 billions were purchased for cash.

You see it really all goes back to the point that I have made before—Whose war is this war? If you think of it as Britain's war and Russia's war, then as their little helpers we are pretty good. If you think of it, as I think you must think of it now, as OUR WAR, and think of them as our helpers and allies, then they with their own economies have done wonderfully well.

Now I wish to finish on a rather personal note. For many months I sat at a desk where over my signature went out hundreds, perhaps thousands, of "thou shalt not" commandments.

And as these "thou shalt not" orders rolled over the country, literally hundreds of men, and groups of men, who felt that they or their industry should be exempted for one reason or another, came to see me.

But with one exception, no business acquaintance of mine, or friend from Chicago, ever came to ask me for favors or exemption. The one exception was my secretary, who wrote me a bitter letter on the subject of foundation garments.

Nothing that an aluminum man can have to say about plastics can add to their virtues or subtract from their very genuine possibilities.

Actually, Alcoa welcomes the strides being made, technically and commercially, by this great and ingenious industry.

This is not mumbo-jumbo. It is a distinctly pious thought.

The more folks who get the big idea that the bright hope of industry, postwar, is to do new things new ways ... the more designers who really get down to cases, the better for all of us. Imagineering is a nationwide must.

Plastics do many things better than any other material.

Alcoa Aluminum does many things better than any other material.

The two can team up to do a better job for you in certain situations than either could do alone.

As for Alcoa Aluminum, busy seven days a week on war production, we can only remind you that when our strong alloys are again available, you are going to have to throw your old measuring sticks into the scrap heap. New costs, new strengths, new technology, new finishes.

Of such things will postwar jobs be made. On such things must our "eighth-day" thinking be concentrated.

Aluminum Company of America, 1975 Gulf Building, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

IMAGINEERING AT WORK

Alcoa Aluminum

Ruthenburg Suggests Council To Bring About Cooperation

NEW YORK CITY.—Louis Ruthenburg, president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and president of Servel, Inc., recently advocated formation of a joint council composed of members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers from every state in the Union, to help bring about the "new order of cooperation between government, business, labor and agriculture" which he said must come if the American people are to meet the challenges and opportunities that confront them. He listed these "challenges and opportunities" as "winning the war, winning the peace, and assuming leadership in reorganization of the world to insure lasting peace."

Mr. Ruthenburg's proposal was made in an address delivered before members of the Sales Executive Club here, in which he declared that American industry, which is now making vital contributions to the winning of the war, must play an important part in bringing about the necessary new order of cooperation. His suggestion for a joint council is based on a similar method of cooperation which has been most effectively developed, he said, between the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce and the Indiana state government.

"There seems to be no insurmountable obstacle in the way of similar cooperation at the national level," the president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce told the Sales Executive Club members.

"Why shouldn't the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers form a joint council of 48 members, one selected from each state, and half of the total from each of the two organizations? Each member of the council would assume responsibility for personal contacts with his state senators and congressional delegation. The research facilities of both organizations would be made available to our legislators, and the sound economic studies of such organizations as Brookings Institution and the National Industrial Conference Board also could be channeled through this council to our national legislators."

Mr. Ruthenburg outlined the four principal objectives of such a council, briefly as follows:

1. Close collaboration with national legislators by making available to them adequate facilities for economic and social research.

2. Development and direction of a fully effective, dynamic organization for developing and maintaining sound public relationships for American business.

3. Effective integration of all state chambers of commerce and state manufacturers' associations with the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Association of Manufacturers. Through such integration the national bodies would promote effective collaboration between business and government and constructive public relationships for business at state levels.

4. Encourage state organizations, in turn, to bring about the integration of local manufacturers' and employers' associations and local chambers of commerce.

Zimmerman Is Named For Job on Coast By Westinghouse

EAST PITTSBURGH, Pa.—J. M. Zimmerman, lawyer and electrical engineer, has been named staff manager for the Pacific Coast district, Manufacturing and Repair Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.

In his new post, Mr. Zimmerman will supervise repair activities, pricing and contracts throughout the district, which includes the headquarters plant in Emeryville, Calif., and plants at Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, and Salt Lake City.

An electrical engineer who has served with Westinghouse for more than 20 years, Mr. Zimmerman also is a law school graduate and a member of the Illinois State Bar.

Great Britian Offers Relief Plan To Aid Business Hurt By War

NEW YORK CITY—Great Britain is offering assistance to small business men and private individuals in danger of bankruptcy resulting from financial difficulties caused by war.

Go-between for the government and stricken business in the arrangement is a liabilities assistance officer appointed for each city under the Liabilities (War-Time Adjustment) Act of 1941.

"Any person who is in serious financial difficulties owing to war circumstances" may apply to this officer "for advice and assistance in enabling him to arrive at an equitable and reasonable scheme of arrangement with his creditors and, in particular, at such a scheme of arrangement as will enable him if he carries on a business, or would, but for war circumstances, carry on a business, to preserve that business or to recover it when circumstances permit," provides the act.

Whenever the debtor's business is essentially sound and whenever the debtor has good reason for expecting to continue or resume activity after the war, the liabilities assistance officer is authorized to work out plans for spreading over larger periods of time, or otherwise readjusting repayments of principal, installments, rents, and other liabilities.

If the majority of creditors object to the officer's suggestions, he either continues his efforts until an agreement is reached or, as a last resort, recommends that the debtor seek protection of the courts. They have power to compel creditors to accept new arrangements with the liabilities officer as trustee.

St. Louis Dealer Faces Violation Charge on Used Cabinet Prices

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Violation of Maximum Price Regulation No. 110 in sale of Hotpoint electric refrigerators has been charged against the Ideal Plumbing & Heating Service Co., Inc., in a complaint filed here by the Office of Price Administration. A temporary injunction has been granted in answer to request for stopping further violations.

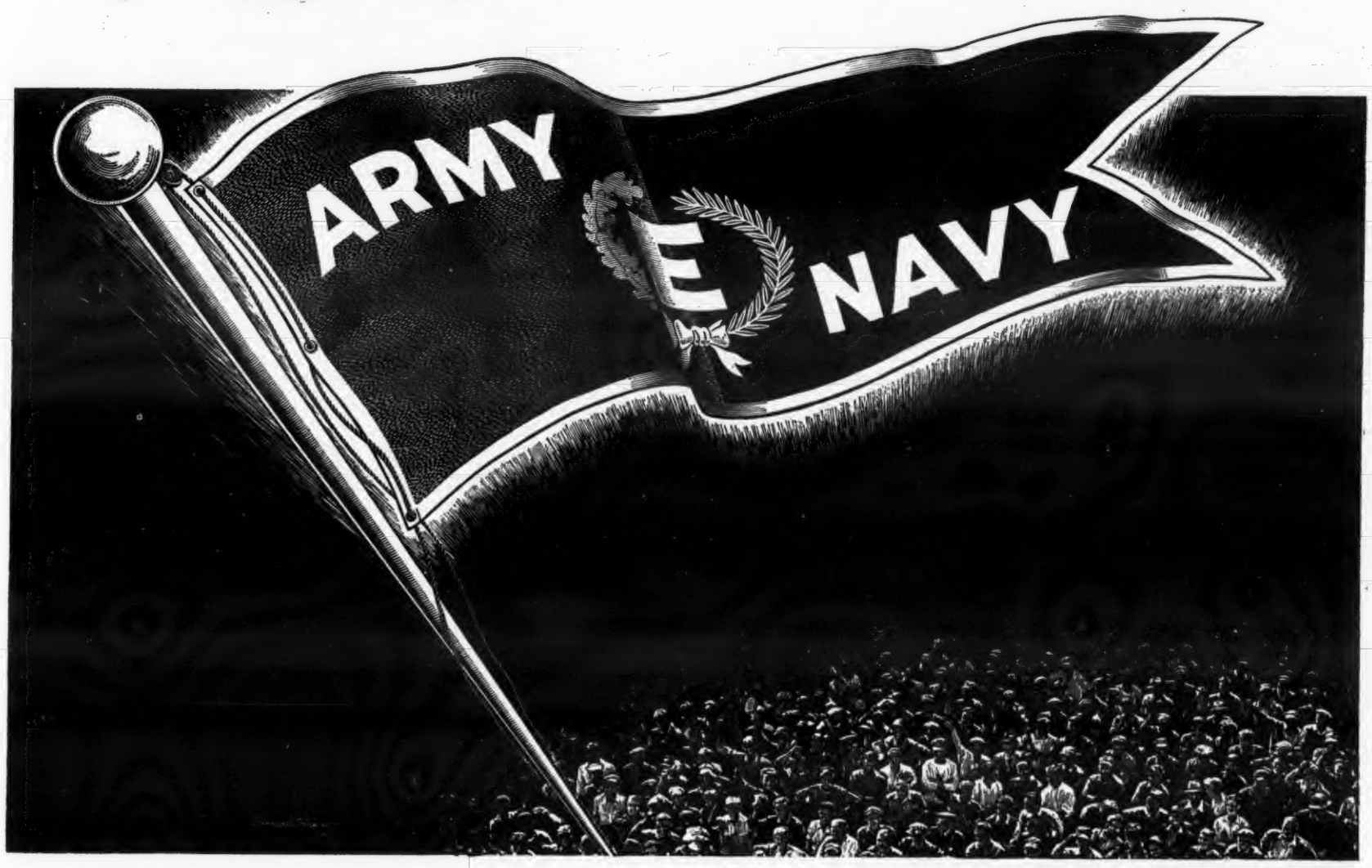
The accused company has headquarters in this city and operates a retail store here as a Good Housekeeping Appliance Shop.

An affidavit accompanying OPA's complain alleges that the firm sold 86 Hotpoint refrigerators to 84 different persons between March 30, 1942 when MPR 110 took effect and Oct. 30, 1942, and that 79 of these refrigerators were sold at prices exceeding maximums established in the regulation. Fifty-one of the 79 were bought by cash payment, the affidavit claims.

Total excess charges of $1,500 and individual excess charges ranging from $6.70 to $37.78 are listed in the accusation. It contends that substantial overcharges were made directly in some cases and through evasion and similar devices in others.

OPA also alleges that Ideal Plumbing & Heating has failed to file any record of its maximum ceiling prices on any cost-of-living commodities with the local rationing board since March 30, 1942, and since July 1 has not posted such ceiling prices in its stores.

ABC flies the "E"



A YEAR BEFORE PEARL HARBOR THE ABC FACTORY WENT TO WAR

IN TIMES of peace the employees of Altorfer Bros. Company made ABC Washers and Ironers, made them pridefully, each employee working with such care as if each one of those appliances were to be used in his own home. But as they worked the war clouds gathered. And a year before Pearl Harbor the facilities of this company were offered to the government.

Then...the bombs fell on Pearl Harbor. And this factory went to war.

Our men and women had worked pridefully before, but now they worked as if the lives of their sons and brothers depended on each piece they made. You could see the light shining in their eyes. You could see their hearts talking through their hands as those hands sped this new work. It was magnificent, the amount of work they did, the excellence of that work, the evergrowing flow of war goods moving from the factory where just a little while ago ABC Washers and Ironers had been made.

Then one day a letter came. It said: "This is to inform you that the Army and Navy are conferring upon your organization the Army-Navy Production Award for high achievement in production of war equipment."

High army and navy men came, and distinguished guests. A band played stirring martial music. The Army and Navy awarded this flag. Men who had helped to win the award hoisted it to the top of the staff.

Everybody looked up as the flag rode up the staff. Pride welled deep in every heart. And the men and women who had done the work that won the banner were proudest of all, with a grim sort of pride that seemed to say "you think what we did was fine. Just watch what WE'RE GOING TO DO."

Almost before the last guest was out of the plant the machines were working again, the conveyors were moving and more war goods were on the way to where our boys need them . . . that is the way it was.

FOR THE FUTURE

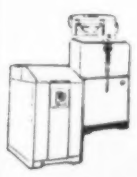
Today, as the war weighs heavily upon all of us, we look with confidence toward the day when a new chapter of history will unfold, when the swords will be beaten into plowshares and the steel of guns and bullets will again become ABC Washers and Ironers.

We are planning that day now. Just as Altorfer Bros. Company was one of the first companies in the washing machine industry to offer complete plant facilities for the manufacture of war goods, so will we be first to offer the newest improvements in home laundry equipment when the war job is done.

Significant developments which have been interrupted by conversion to war work, are now awaiting the all clear signal. The ingenuity and determination of this organization, so clearly evidenced in war production, is your assurance that you can expect new appliances offering revolutionary efficiency, ease of operation, new beauty and in even greater measure the dependability that has always characterized appliances bearing the ABC name.

WHEN THE WAR WORK IS DONE AND THE WAR IS WON, LOOK TO ABC FOR THE GREATEST DEVELOPMENTS, THE GREATEST PROFIT OPPORTUNITY IN HOME LAUNDRY APPLIANCES.

ALTORFER BROS. COMPANY
PEORIA, ILLINOIS



ABC

WASHERS AND IRONERS

Weiner Names Three Deputy Directors of Civilian Supply Office

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 3)

1928 and became a professor of economics at Columbia university. He joined OPM in 1941 and has been in Civilian Supply since.

As Deputy Director for Programs, Dr. Burns will be responsible for the review and presentation of all civilian supply programs to the Requirements Committee and its sub-committees. He will serve as Chairman of the Review Committee.

Mr. Stein was graduated from Yale university with B.A. and Ph.D. degrees. He was an instructor and later headmaster at the Cherry Lawn school at Darien, Conn., and also taught at the University of Wisconsin. He has been in government service since 1934, as field advisor and analyst of F.E.R.A., as an administrative officer in WPA, as a trial examiner for the National Labor Relations Board, as assistant branch director of the hearings branch of the Wage-Hour Division, and since October of 1941 with the Office of Civilian Supply.

As Deputy Director for Projects, Mr. Stein will be responsible for the development and direction of policies and programs assigned to him by the Director.

Mr. Williams and Dr. Burns are both well known to many refrigeration executives, as both have been active in government agencies that dealt with refrigeration.

With Weatherhead

J. A. STRACHAN

Recently appointed sales manager of the refrigeration division of the Weatherhead Co. Mr. Strachan is entering his 15th year of contact with the refrigeration industry.

Gay Engineering Co. Enlarges Facilities

LOS ANGELES—Gay Engineering Corp. of California is enclosing 46,000 square feet to be used for storage purposes. This company makes air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, cooling towers, steel tanks and aircraft parts.

'Suggestions' Given To Dealers By OPA

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 5)

have the owner give you a chattel mortgage to secure payment.

If you sell used, new, or rebuilt appliances or refrigerators, the customer should sign a conditional sales contract so you can hold title in your name until the appliance is paid for.

4. If you are holding refrigerators on which notice of lien has not been given, serve such notice immediately or you can be charged with conversion and will be liable for the value thereof.

Rochester Association Elects 1943 Officers

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Rochester Electrical Association has elected J. P. Haftenkamp president of the organization for the 1943 term.

Other officers chosen for the new year are R. A. Whitford, first vice president; Lee McCanne, vice president; C. F. Harris, vice president; H. C. Ward, treasurer; and E. J. Kramer, manager and secretary.

Twelve electrical appliance and radio men also have been named to the association board. They are E. G. Alhart, Frank Beauraire, Ray Healey, Frank Houston, Carl Klein, Norman Kreckman, G. Fred Laube, Ivar Lundgaard, E. A. Roeser, J. A. Royce, George Spillane, and D. J. Byrne.

Higher Court Rules Against Dealer In Rental Lease Case

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 2)

governmental act or decree destroys the subject matter of the contract and makes performance impossible, and thereby terminates the lease."

However, the State Supreme Court seems to feel that the government limitation orders do not prohibit "absolutely" the operation of the dealer's business. Said its ruling in part:

". . . the Federal orders in question did not make illegal or prohibit absolutely the showing and selling of both new and second-hand automobiles and accessories. It is clear, also, that nothing in the lease prevented the tenant from selling new automobiles to those within the exceptions above enumerated. Therefore it must be said as a matter of law that the primary purpose of the lease as to use was not frustrated, and likewise that the tenant was not relieved from continuing the use and occupation of the premises and from paying rent reserved in the lease."

Following is the complete text of the court's decision:

Appeal by plaintiff (Colonial Operating Corp., appellant) from an order of the Appellate Term of the Supreme Court, Second Department, dated the 17th day of July, 1942, and entered in the office of the clerk of the County of Queens, reversing a judgment of the Municipal Court of the City of New York, Borough of Queens, Second District, entered in the office of the clerk of said Municipal Court on the 26th day of March, 1942, in favor of defendant (Hannan Sales & Service, Inc., respondent) and directing judgment for plaintiff in the sum of $100.

Vacated Premises Feb. 28

This is a proceeding brought by a landlord (plaintiff) to recover possession of real property for non-payment of rent, and to recover rent, concededly unpaid by the tenant (defendant), falling due in three instalments of $200 each, under the terms of a written lease, on Dec. 1, 1941, Jan. 1, 1942, and Feb. 1, 1942, respectively. The tenant vacated the demised premises on and not before Feb. 28, 1942.

On Dec. 1, 1937, the landlord and tenant entered into a written lease of the premises, being the stores 43-12 and 43-14 Queens Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y., and the basement space directly underneath, for the term of five years commencing Aug. 1, 1938, and ending July 31, 1943, at a graduated rental, which for the period here material was at the rate of $2,400 per annum, payable in advance in monthly instalments on the first day of each month. The lease specified that the premises were "to be used and occupied only for a showroom for automobiles and automobile accessories * * *."

It contained no specification of the character of those automobiles and accessories, whether "new" or "second-hand," both of which were plainly within the purview of the unambiguous clause. The tenant took possession, depositing with the landlord $500 for the former's faithful performance of the terms of the lease on its part to be performed. It omitted to pay the three instalments of rent indicated, although payment was duly demanded.

The landlord instituted in the Municipal Court this proceeding to recover possession of the demised premises and to recover rent unpaid.

In its pleading, the tenant, after a general denial, alleged as a defense that on Jan. 1, 1942, the Office of Production Management of the United States, created by virtue of Acts of Congress, prohibited the sale of 1942 automobiles and any automobiles that had been driven less than 1,000 miles; that this order subsequently was extended to include sales of 1942 automobiles up to Feb. 2, 1942; that on or about Feb. 1, 1942, a further order was issued by the same office prohibiting the manufacture of automobiles (with certain exceptions not applicable to this case).

Return of Security

The tenant, in effect, also pleaded a counterclaim for the return of the security.

Under the trial it was claimed on behalf of the tenant that the federal orders in question had frustrated and prohibited the "purpose contemplated by the lease" and that thereby the tenant "is discharged of its obligation under the lease and entitled to the return of its security deposited with the landlord."

The effect of the Municipal Court's determination after trial was (1) that the tenant was prevented by the action of the federal government from occupying the demised premises for the purpose for which they were leased; (2) that the lease became impossible of performance by operation of law; and (3) that the tenant was entitled to the return of the security. This last was held notwithstanding the tenant's possession of the demised premises, without payment of accrued and past due rent, until Feb. 28, 1942, when, as above stated, it removed therefrom.

The Municipal Court found as a fact, upon parol evidence received over the landlord's objection and exception—and clearly incompetent for the purpose—that the parties intended that the demised premises should be used as a showroom where only NEW automobiles and automobile accessories could be sold. The Appellate Term endorsed this ruling.

'Both Courts in Error'

Both courts, in our opinion, were clearly in error in this phase. The use clause was clear and unambiguous. Hence it was not the proper subject of parol evidence to limit or qualify the words "automobiles" and "automobile accessories" therein, by inserting the qualifying or limiting term "new" which the parties did not employ in the writing and which the court may not interpolate.

Although the use clause provided for a "showroom for automobiles***," implicit therein in this case is the term "salesroom"; or if there is not that implication, then it is a fact that proof of the circumstances existing and known to both parties was properly offered and received at the trial (**Becker v. Frasse & Co.**, 255 N. Y. 10, 14), which proof led to the same conclusion, that in the demised premises it was the intention of the parties that automobiles would not only be shown, but sold.

The Appellate Term, endorsing the lower court's findings of fact, including the erroneous one indicated, held that "On the facts here the court below could find the essential purpose of the lease has been frustrated." This likewise was error, for the reason that the federal order referred to in the amended answer, of which we take judicial notice, do not prohibit, ban or frustrate the sale of all automobiles in the demised premises. In effect they ration the sale of 1942 model (meaning new) passenger automobiles or such automobiles as have been driven less than 1,000 miles. Sales of such cars are not absolutely prohibited thereunder. They may be made to (list of OPA eligibles).

No Limitation Then

Further, there was no rationing at all at the time in question, nor was there any ban upon the sale of all passenger automobiles, both new and second-hand, for the reason that second-hand automobiles and automobile accessories could then be sold without any limitation whatsoever.

If our construction of the unambiguous use clause, as above, is correct and if the same may not be altered by insertion therein of the word "new," then, as far as second-hand automobiles were concerned, the defendant could have sold the same in the demised premises without let or hindrance from the government; and the use clause was so broad in its terms that there could be no objection on the part of the landlord to the tenant's selling them.

Therefore the federal orders in question did not make illegal or prohibit absolutely the showing and selling of both new and second-hand automobiles and accessories. It is clear, also, that nothing in the lease prevented the tenant from selling new automobiles to those within the exceptions above enumerated. Therefore it must be said as a matter of law that the primary purpose of the lease as to use was not frustrated, and likewise that the tenant was not relieved from continuing the use and occupation of the premises and from paying rent reserved in the lease.

Orders $600 Judgment

A like conclusion is, in effect, intimate in dictum in **Canrock Realty Corp. v. Vim Electric Co., Inc.** (37 N. Y. Supp. 2d, 139 (Patterson, J., at Special Term, Westchester County, not officially published); and a direct ruling, which we approve, was recently made in the Appellate Division, Third Department (**Byrnes v. Balcom**, ... App. Div. ....., decided Dec. 29, 1942).

For these reasons the order of the Appellate Term should be modified on the law by striking therefrom the words "without costs" and the words "$100 with appropriate costs in the court below," and by inserting in place thereof a provision awarding the appellant judgment for $600 for unpaid rent, with interest thereon from the average date, Jan. 1, 1942, awarding to it possession of the premises, and dismissing the respondent's counter-claim on the merits. As thus modified, the order should be affirmed, with costs to the appellant in all courts.

To help G-E Distributors and Contractors

All of you are anxious to do your part in meeting the air conditioning and industrial refrigeration needs of war industries. To help you do this, General Electric is advertising consistently in Time, Newsweek, Business Week and 20 industrial publications that reach your prospects in many manufacturing fields.

The current advertisement is reproduced here. Like other messages in the series, it points out interesting ways in which G-E equipment helps to make things better, faster, at lower cost.

The familiar Miracle

Look twice. You think you see a negative of two soldiers clashing in bayonet practice. Actually you are looking at sunlight and silver bromide.

The mysterious action of light on certain silver salts is just as much a miracle today as it was a hundred years ago when the first photographs were made.

Hardly less amazing is the remarkable sensitivity of present-day photographic emulsions.

These new films and papers could not be manufactured without exacting control of temperature, control of humidity and protection against dust. *Air conditioning* makes them possible.

Air conditioning and refrigeration play a part in many photographic processes. They are being used to speed up military photography . . . improve all photography.

Today, air conditioning equipment . . . developed by General Electric . . . has been made more compact, more flexible to meet unusual wartime requirements.

After the war, these improvements will result in better air conditioning for offices, stores, theatres, hotels and many other civilian purposes. When the war is won, General Electric will provide this better air conditioning—for a better world.

Air Conditioning and Commercial Refrigeration Department, Division 432, General Electric Co., Bloomfield, New Jersey.

Air Conditioning by GENERAL ELECTRIC

M&E EST. 1866 COMPRESSORS FOR EVERY COMMERCIAL PURPOSE Write for catalog Merchant & Evans Co. PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

HEAT TRANSFER EQUIPMENT
MARLO COIL COMPANY
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI

AMINCO OIL SEPARATORS
1-3 h.p. to 120 Tons
American Injector Company
1481 14th Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

When the Loads are Tough

Filtrine COOLERS

Self-contained and Tank Type For Heavy Duty Service

Wherever cooled water is needed for drinking or industrial purposes—aboard ship, in war plants mess halls, bakeries, photo developing—there is a Filtrine Storage Cooler designed specifically for the job.

Also Brine Cooling Tanks for Welding Electrodes

Filtrine MANUFACTURING COMPANY 53 Lexington Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y.

Regulations Adopted On Warehouse Sale Of Copper & Steel

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Controlled Materials Plan Regulation No. 4, to govern sales of aluminum, copper and steel by warehouses and distributors, was issued Feb. 6 by the War Production Board. The new controls become effective Feb. 15 in the case of copper and March 31 in the cases of aluminum and steel.

Procedures to be followed by warehouses and distributors in marketing the three controlled materials are specified in detail. A summary of these procedures follows:

Steel. After March 31, a distributor may fill delivery orders for steel only when the order is an authorized controlled materials order; an order in the amount of $10 or less; an order bearing a preference rating of AA-5 or higher, on which delivery is made prior to July 1, 1943; an order calling for delivery of carbon steel authorized under Food Production Order B of the Department of Agriculture; orders calling for delivery during any calendar quarter to the same customer in amounts not exceeding those listed in a table contained in the Regulation.

DISTRIBUTOR REGULATIONS

Distributors must fill authorized controlled materials orders to the extent of available stocks, subject to the following:

A distributor must reject any order calling for delivery at one time to the same customer, at any one destination, of 40,000 pounds or more of steel, unless the order includes 10 or more individual items none of which weighs more than 8,000 pounds, or unless all items covered by the order consist of oil country tubing, casing or drill pipe.

A distributor who is of the opinion that the filling of any authorized order would deplete his stocks to a point where his function in the distribution system would be impaired, may apply to WPB for authority to reject the order.

Copper. Commencing Feb. 15, a warehouse may fill an authorized controlled materials order, or an order bearing a preference rating of AA-5 or higher, for brass mill or wire mill products, if the order calls for the delivery of 500 pounds or less of any item to any one destination at any one time. No more than 2,000 pounds of any one item may be delivered to a customer during a calendar month. All orders must be accompanied by a prescribed certificate, signed by the person placing them.

ALUMINUM RULES

Aluminum. A distributor is required to fill authorized controlled materials orders, except that he must reject any order which calls for delivery of aluminum, to any one person at any one time at the same destination, of more than the following amounts:

500 pounds of any gauge, alloy and size of aluminum sheet.

300 pounds of any alloy shape and size of aluminum wire, rod or bar.

200 pounds of any alloy size and shape of aluminum tubing, extrusions or structual shapes.

If, however, a distributor has asked the mill supplying him to fill orders for larger amounts, and the mill has advised him to fill them from stock, he may deliver up to the following amounts:

2,000 pounds of any gauge, alloy and size of sheet.

1,000 pounds of any gauge, alloy and size of wire, rod or bar.

500 pounds of any alloy, size and shape of aluminum tubing, extrusions and structual shapes.

An authorized controlled materials order is defined in the Regulation as one so designated by any WPB regulation or order, or one endorsed with an allotment number and accompanied by three copies of Form CMP-6, in the case of brass or wire mill products, or two copies, in the case of aluminum. A delivery order for steel must be endorsed with the appropriate allotment number but need not be accompanied by Form CMP-6.

A special provision of the Regulation requires that authorized controlled materials orders bearing AAA ratings be given preference over any other order, regardless of time to receipt.

Hartford Dealers Will Accept a Down Payment For Post-war Products

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 5)

cash or with further instalment payments.

As an incentive to pay for future goods, now, Hartford dealers are offering customers a discount from the prevailing post-war list price of a commodity, and in turn each dealer is receiving a commission paid to him by the utility. These commissions are set up in a trust fund by Hartford Electric.

NUGENT PLAN

The more ramified Nugent plan and related proposals call for issuing of special merchandise bonds by the U. S. Treasury, setting up of a "Post War Delivery Corp.," and a system of price discounts and commissions (See Jan. 25 Bulletin issue of AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS). At present however, business interests and the Treasury department are offering a number of objections to such plans.

More recent suggestions favor assignment clauses in the present series E bonds that would allow a buyer to assign his bonds to a definite company as a priority claim to its post-war products.

This newest idea is roughly the basis of a plan advanced by the National Association of Gas Equipment and Appliance Manufacturers, and is said to have Treasury preference. According to reports, labor and farm interest is also being rounded up to support this type proposal.

The layaway idea itself is said to be attracting attention of savings banks that see in it possibilities for forming accounts similar to their Christmas clubs through which depositors could make periodic payments to build up a fund for buying post-war products.

Despite increasing interest in these plans, Hartford Electric's program apparently is the first to actually be put in operation, aside from the companies which have promoted purchase of war bonds with voluntary "ear-marking" of them for future purchase.

S. Carolina's Governor Wants More Storages

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Establishment of adequate refrigeration plants as one means of improving South Carolina's agriculture was recommended by Gov. Olin D. Johnston in his inaugural address.

"The committee now appointed on preparedness for peace," Gov. Johnston said, "should study ways and means of setting up a proper marketing system, refrigeration plants and providing adequate facilities for the dehydration of all surplus products of our farms and thereby preventing millions of dollars worth of foodstuffs from going to ruin each year."

Civilian Expenditures For Service May Rise As Purchases of Goods Declines

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Civilian expenditures for services during 1943 are likely to be about the same as they were last year and may even slightly exceed the 1942 totals which themselves were 5% higher than their 1941 mark, a survey just completed here by the Office of Civilian Supply indicates.

Actual amount to be paid out by the public for services is not estimated in the survey report because of uncertain factors such as manpower and fuel supply that could influence such an estimate.

For the purchase of services combined with consumer goods, however, the Office of Civilian Supply survey predicts a drop of 10 to 15% below 1942 amounts, while production of consumer goods and services together is expected to drop from 15 to 20% below last year's figures.

SURVEY FINDINGS

Other indications of the survey include:

Biggest percentage drop will probably come in buying of durable goods such as electrical appliances and radios, falling about 35% under 1942 purchases.

Use of steel for durable goods in 1943 will drop to about 250,000 tons, less than 2% of the 15 million tons used in 1940. OCS believes however that amount of steel required for essential civilian goods can fall little below this figure since much of it is needed for repair parts for refrigerators, washing machines, electrical appliances, and autos that would become useless if not adequately maintained.

Inventories of washing machines and many other electrical appliances are running low and will probably be exhausted before the end of 1943.

Supply of civilian consumer goods will be somewhat increased through WPB standardization and simplification.

Substitute materials will help offset loss in civilian production caused by restrictions on critical substances.

RETURN SHIPMENTS

Return shipments from Africa, Europe, and the Far East will bring products useful to U. S. civilian economy such as zinc concentrates, nickel, and chromium already arriving from Australia, New Zealand, and the South Pacific, and anticipated shipments of cork and other material from North Africa.

The "bed-rock" civilian economy is not expected to be reached in 1943 except for civilian goods made from critical materials. Success of military operations in 1943 will determine just how far above "bed-rock" civilian economy in general will be. Points out the director of Office of Civilian Supply, Joseph L. Weiner, "It must be borne in mind that the waging of successful war may cause a more rapid drain on our resources than unsuccessful war."

You've never heard of Art Hocking

...but he's worth listening to!

We reproduce below a letter addressed to his fellow-workers by Arthur Hocking, a factory employee of Carrier Corporation, in the hope that perhaps it will serve the public interest at a time when the wholehearted effort of every American is so vital to victory.

Syracuse, New York
November 21, 1942

TO MY FELLOW WORKERS
IN FACTORY AND OFFICE:

Seven weeks ago my only son was killed in the war. Most of you know this but you can't possibly know how Hardy's mother and I feel. That is, none of you except Walt Gardner who just lost his boy too.

Since Hardy's death I've been doing a lot of thinking. What I'm trying to figure out is why so many of us are taking things for granted and not doing all we can to help win the war.

Maybe it's because we keep hearing and talking about the war lasting for years. That sort of thinking might keep anyone from hurrying.

It could be that this long-pull stuff was why we lost almost half a million minutes of production time last month through absences and tardiness.

Anyway I'm fed up with all this talk about a 5 or 10 year war. There's no sense to it. We can win this war quick. We've got to. If we don't your boys will be killed like mine was.

So put those 5 and 10 year thoughts out of your head. Finish our refrigeration machines for the synthetic rubber program this month—not next. Keep our portable cold storage line going 24 hours a day—not 16 or 20.

Sure this means sacrifices. It's no fun to work the night shifts. It's not easy to put 10% of your pay into War Bonds. None of us go for gas and fuel and food rationing.

But these are nothing compared to losing someone you love. I know.

Please, please don't wait for the casualty lists to come rolling in. Throw yourselves into high—NOW.

Get going as though both the Huns and the Japs had to be licked in 1943. Maybe they will be if we really try.

I suggest a new slogan for Carrier. Here it is—

LET'S GET IT OVER QUICK!

I hope you won't think I'm preaching. I'm not. I'm praying.

Yours truly,
Arthur Hocking
Clock No. 2062

Enlarged reproductions of this advertisement in poster size 16½ x 21½ inches suitable for bulletin board display will be gladly furnished on request to plants engaged in war production.

CARRIER CORPORATION
Makers of Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Equipment
Syracuse, New York

'Plastic Surgery' Performed on Used Commercial Fixtures Keeps Dealer's Volume Up

Many Substitutes Used In Reconditioning Work

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—A swell job of adapting and converting what it has in the way of used equipment to what the customer wants is being done by Nolin Bros. commercial refrigeration distributor of this city.

The brothers, A. C. and B. Nolin, have turned out to be the plastic surgeons of the local refrigeration field. Tell 'em what you want and they will mold it for you.

When new equipment was to be had this concern sold its share, A. C. Nolin being in charge of sales. Business has been especially good as Montgomery is booming, being surrounded by army and aviation camps. In the course of making new sales the concernt took in a great variety of used equipment, piled it up ceiling high in its extensive plant, expecting to junk some and recondition the balance when time permitted.

Now, that new equipment cannot be bought without a high priority, this old stuff, including some bought from other dealers, is being reconditioned, converted and made over to serve the expanding needs of the food and drink industry. B. Nolin is the specialist in this end of the business.

"It used to be that customers wanted the latest thing in the way of a refrigerated food display case," said B. Nolin. "That put a premium on new stuff and let old cases a drag on the market. But today the demand is for refrigeration. 'Just give us something that will refrigerate,' says our customers. And that is what we are endeavoring to do.

"Thus a grocer and restaurant operator may need additional food storage space. We sell him on the idea of taking an old meat display case and converting it into a cooler or freezer. We take out all the glass, since the case is not to be used for display, and close this up with insulation and plywood. We refinish the case and add larger coils, so as to give the desired refrigeration. As the glass exposure has been removed and the case is not to be used for serving the public it is comparatively easy to maintain a temperature of say 15° F.

How Old Cases Are Used

"We have had a number of calls from persons who wanted to install private locker plants of their own. We find that one of these meat cases, as reconditioned above, may be turned on its side and makes an ideal freezer for a farmer or suburbanite who wants to store extra quantities of foods. Locker plants are now overcrowded, and besides in view of gas rationing, farmers like to have added refrigeration facilities in their homes, or sometimes they use the garage or barn for the storage case.

"We had some calls from grocers for green vegetable display cases and having no new ones to sell we made some from old double duty meat display cases. Such a case with a slanting glass front with straight up back and hinge type doors on the back may easily be converted. We filled in the doors in the back with insulation and covered them over with plywood.

The glass was taken out and the front also closed in except for a reach-in space at the top. The shelf at the top of the case was divided into 18-inch compartments for the display of various vegetables, protected by a 6-inch width of glass left at the top to keep the cold air from spilling too freely out of the case.

"Refrigeration coils and fan were installed in the case as required to provide the proper temperature. Space below in the case was left for dry storage. Fluorescent lighting was installed to highlight the vegetable display. Such a case can be reconditioned and sold for $350 to $500. We made up a number of them so as to have a supply on hand."

The Reconditioning Job

This concern has also done considerable reconditioning of walk-in coolers, often making them look better and refrigerate better than ever. This involves the extensive use of enameled finished masonite for exterior trim, hardwood plyboard for the interior and new corkboard insulation where needed. Decayed woodwork is replaced and the old drip pans in the coolers removed as unnecessary with forced air units.

Before materials became critical this concern manufactured and featured a cooler for the dry refrigeration of soft drinks and beer. Features included fibre glass refrigeration, circular sliding doors which closed tightly and easily and adjustible dividers inside. The case is guaranteed to hold an accurate temperature of 28 to 30° F. A shelf above may be used for frosting of empty glasses or for storage of 5 cent candies.

Nolin Bros. take pride in the fact that they have started many grocers, restaurant and drink stand operators in business who were stymied otherwise by virtue of the fact that they were not able to purchase used equipment. Furthermore they have been able to serve others who badly needed additional equipment.

Forunately this concern had a quantity of motors on hand, many of them having been taken over from dairymen and others who installed new equipment prior to the freeze. They are now being put to good use with reconditioned cabinets.

Like other concerns, Nolin Bros. has trouble getting service men to replace those lost to the armed services or to defense jobs. This shop could use two dozen men and has room for them, but has to get along with less, who work overtime and at night to take care of the trade.

Using the Parts and Pieces

This concern has a quantity of plywood and fibre board scrap left over from reconditioning refrigerators and some of the men are proficient at converting this into magazine racks and other what nots for the home. A local department store will take all the concern turns out.

Nolin Bros. are glad to be able to serve customers during the emergency, even though it is sometimes with what might under normal conditions be considered makeshift equipment. But they figure there will come a time when these same customers will be in the market for new display cases, new walk-in coolers and new drink boxes and they expect to have the inside track on this business.

It Looks Like a 'Dummy,' But Has Many Uses

B. Nolin of the Montgomery, Ala. firm with an old meat display case which has had the glass removed and the front covered up. It will be used for reserve storage by a local food concern. Such a fixture might also be turned on its side and used as a beverage cooler, and some have also been sold to farmers.

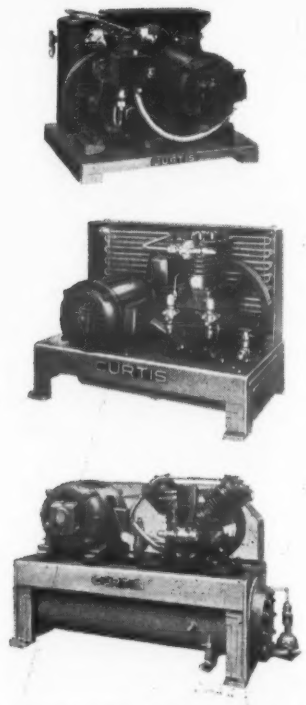
Before "PEARL HARBOR" AND *After* "TOKYO"

CURTIS was actively engaged in *Defense Work* before "Pearl Harbor." Thereafter, a constantly increasing volume of *War Activities* was taken on until we are now devoting all of our productive efforts to War Work for our Government and essential War Industries. We expect to continue on this basis until America dictates the peace terms in Tokyo.

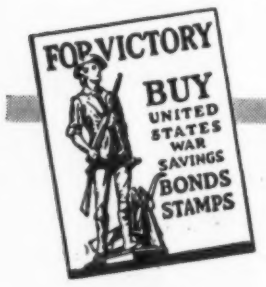
In World War I our engineering and designing ability and experience was recognized by the award to us of a contract for the manufacture of approximately two million (2,000,000) high explosive shell forgings. Our performance on this contract won for CURTIS the coveted Ordnance Department Flag, the emblem for "excellence," which flag is one of our treasured possessions.

Now in World War II our engineering ability and production facilities are again being called upon, first to design, then to produce some special equipment for one of the branches of the Armed Forces of the United States. This has progressed sufficiently for us to feel that the solution of the problem is in sight. We are now tooling up, ordering in the material, and this *additional* productive activity will shortly be an accomplished fact.

Today's emergency is providing an even richer experience to add to that already accumulated in the 89 years during which CURTIS has been a successful and growing institution, and which will naturally be reflected in the products of the CURTIS organization after the war is won and when peace-time markets are again restored.



A complete range of units, ¼ to 15HP, conforming to the W. P. B. conservation program, is available for essential applications.



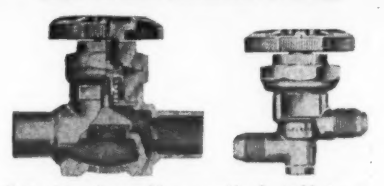
CURTIS REFRIGERATING MACHINE DIVISION
of Curtis Manufacturing Company
1912 Kienlen Avenue • St. Louis, Missouri

Superior PRODUCTS ★ ★ ★
★ ★ ★ FOR YOUR *Defense* JOBS

Increased refrigerated space for the accelerated production of perishable foods places a heavy responsibility upon the refrigeration industry. Shortage of metals condemns waste and inefficiency. Do your part to conserve materials. Design to produce more refrigeration per watt hour. Select equipment which requires a minimum of service. Specify SUPERIOR — the quality buy-word of the industry.

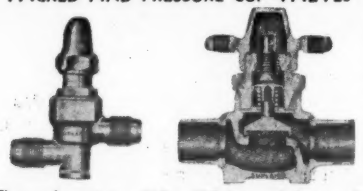
CUT

DIAPHRAGM PACKLESS VALVES



Entire internal assembly removable for soldering or inspection. Equipped with famous pressure cup below diaphragm. Two and three way. Flare sizes ¼" to ⅜"; Sweat sizes ¼" to ⅞".

PACKED AND PRESSURE CUP VALVES



Flare and sweat sizes ¼" to ⅜" (two and three way) have hex seal cap. Sweat sizes ¼" to 2⅛" (globe) have wing nut seal cap. Internal assembly (all sizes) removable for sweating to valve body.

★ *Refrigeration is Vitally Essential to Our National Defense Efforts* ★

OUT AND SAVE

CHECK VALVES

Very sensitive springs. Less than 5 ounces pressure drop. Positively will not chatter or hum. All internal parts easily removable for sweating or inspection. Sizes ¼" to ¾" Flare; ¼" to ⅞" Sweat.

LIQUID INDICATORS

With or without seal cap. Flare sizes ¼" to ⅝"; Sweat sizes ¼" to 1⅜". On ½" Sweat to 1⅜" entire upper assembly may be removed as a unit to facilitate soldering of refrigerant lines to connections.

★ *Refrigeration-Food Preservation and National Defense are Synonomous* ★

FOR FUTURE

DEHYDRATORS

Silica-Gel or Activated Alumina. Refillable and non-refillable. ¼" to ⅜"; ¼ to 5 H.P.; 2 to 60 cubic inches.

MANIFOLDS

With packless or seal cap valves. Two to six valves; ¼" to 2⅛" valves, with or without end fittings. Sweat or flare.

FILTERS

Highly efficient sack type filter. Sizes ¼" SAE to ⅝" SAE. One to five horsepower.

★ *Don't take chances with the Nation's Health--do the best job possible* ★

REFERENCE

FITTINGS

Unions, adapters, elbows, tees, crosses, caps, etc. ⅛" through 1".

HEAT EXCHANGERS

Unique design gives highest capacity per unit size. Sweat or flare connections. 4200 to 9725 BTU per hour.

Combination Heat Exchanger and Accumulator. From one to ten tons. Especially recommended for low temperature installations.

FLARE NUTS

Brass and steel. Long and frost proof. Forged and bar stock.

For complete details—see your Jobber or write for catalog

SUPERIOR VALVE & FITTINGS CO.
★ PITTSBURGH ★ PENNSYLVANIA ★

Air Conditioning Speeds Many Phases of Army Air Depot Work

Repair Force Can Work 24 Hours Per Day, and Rust, Dust and Corrosion Problems Are Licked

WELLSTON, Ga.—At the great Army Air Corps depot at Robins Field here, a young American industry, air conditioning, is proving its worth in the war effort, accomplishing many varied and essential tasks as Air Force technicians speed work on repairs to planes, motors, instruments and other equipment.

A visitor to this bustling air depot would see four major buildings constructed of reinforced concrete and windowless to make them bomb resistant and capable of round-the-clock operations, despite possible blackouts. Air conditioning makes possible the use of structures maintaining 75° F. temperature and 45% relative humidity for 24 hours a day, summer and winter.

But equally important is the fact that scientific control of temperature and humidity keeps out unseen saboteurs—rust, dust, and corrosion. The success of our airmen in combat or on bombing missions depends in great measure on the accuracy of the instruments they use. Many of the instruments have extremely delicate parts which are rendered inoperative by dust or corrosion. They also require accurate calibration.

Thus, low temperatures are necessary at all times to minimize perspiration on hands of workers, perspiration which would cause corrosion. Furthermore if there are ferrous parts in most instruments which must be protected against rust.

Here at Robins Field, air conditioning solves these problems and contributes importantly to the repair of tachometers, gyroscope equipment, parachutes and other precision equipment.

In the Depot Supply Building, another phase of air conditioning—low temperature refrigeration — protects photographic film insuring that it will retain its sensitivity.

Robins Field boasts one of the busiest control towers in the nation, a "greenhouse" on 80 foot stilts. With planes coming in for repairs, planes which have been repaired being tested, and cargo ships with supplies taking off for sub depots, traffic in and out of the field is exceptionally heavy. The efficiency not only of the man in the tower, but also of delicate instruments is protected against the vagaries of the weather by control of temperature and humidity in the control tower.

Refrigeration and Air Conditioning As a War Production Tool

By L. W. Clifford, Sales Development Section Supervisor, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Springfield, Mass.

Spectrograph Rooms In Metal Working Plants

In plants where metals are utilized in any appreciable quantity the laboratories are constantly testing these metals, as received from the supplier or as they are utilized for fabrication, to make sure that they meet specifications, particularly as to the required content of nickel, chromium, iron, etc.

A considerable length of time is required in making a normal chemical analysis of a metal sample to obtain both qualitative and quantitative test results.

However, by means of an ingenious device called a spectrograph these analyses can be quickly made. Small electrodes are first molded from the metal to be analyzed. An electric arc is drawn between these sample metal electrodes and a light beam from this arc is directed by lenses and primsms and focused on the sensitized film held in a frame in the spectrograph cabinet.

When the film or plate is developed, in the normal manner, the laboratory technician, from the location and intensity of the many spectrum lines on the plate, can read the complete analysis of the metal samples.

For this analysis to be accurate many factors must be carefully considered. The lenses and prisms must be free from dust, lint and marks from perspiring hands. The fine apertures through which the light beam passes must be, likewise, free from dust flecks. The relative humidity must be kept constant to assure consistent performance of the arc interrupter device.

The emulsified plates or films must be stored under carefully controlled conditions of temperature and relative humidity to prevent their deterioration and subsequent poor results when they are used.

Constant temperatures are important also in maintaining a fixed focus in the optical equipment. Again air conditioning provides the answer to all these problems.

At a plant at Springfield, Mass., the room housing the Spectrographic equipment is air conditioned by a 7½-ton system.

Truck Operator Can Get Gas If Waiting On a Certificate

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Under fuel rationing procedures for commercial motor vehicles now in effect, no operator need do without gasoline while his application for a Certificate of War Necessity or a request for an adjustment of his Certificate is pending, Joseph B. Eastman, Director of the Office of Defense Transportation, pointed out recently.

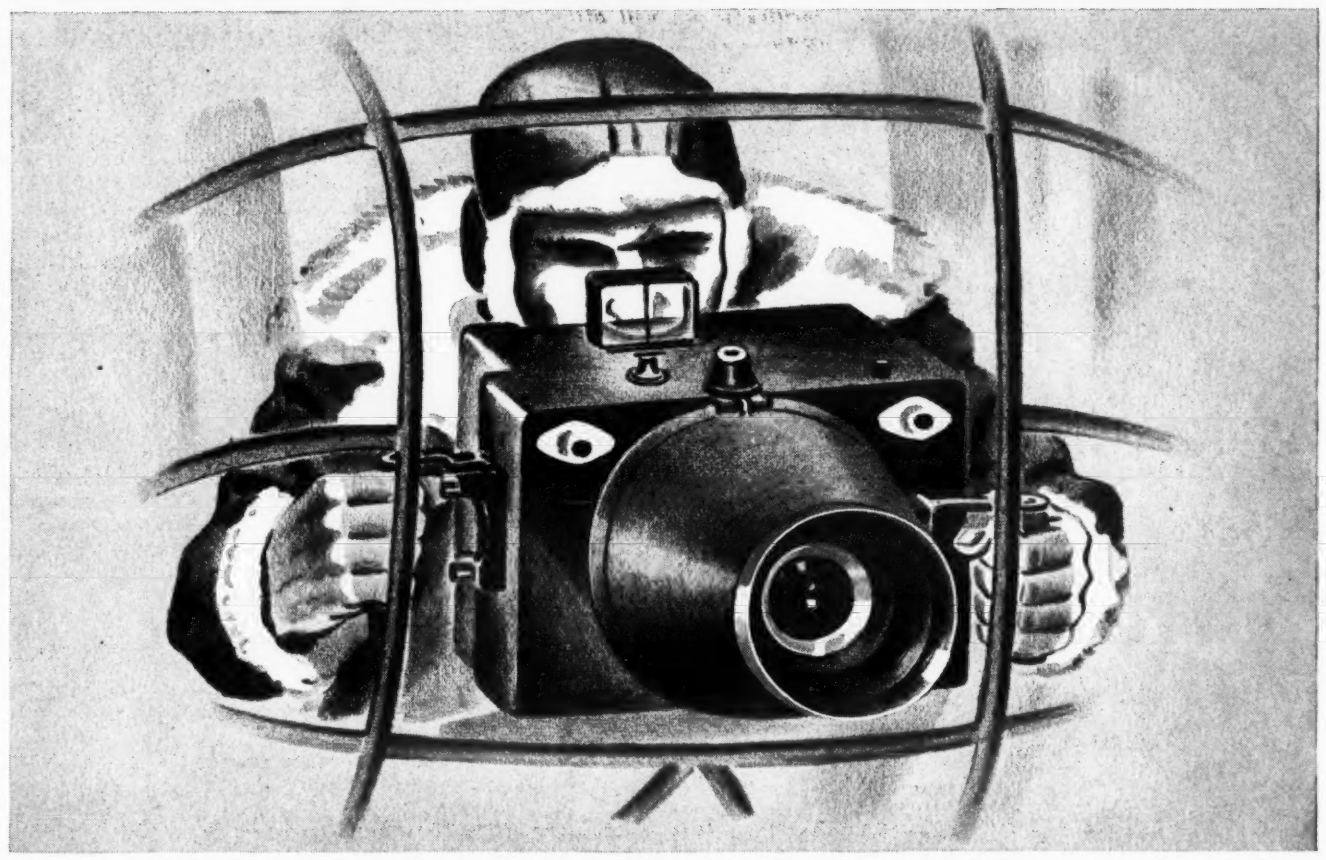
ODT procedures provide for the immediate transport needs of commercial motor vehicle operators under three sets of circumstances. They are:

1. That the applicant has applied for, but has not received nor been denied a Certificate of War Necessity. In this case the applicant will merely have to affirm this fact to his local War Price and Rationing Board to receive sufficient ration coupons to operate for 30 days, or until March 31, whichever is the shorter period.

2. That the applicant has received a valid Certificate of War Necessity. Presentation of such a Certificate to the operator's local rationing board will enable the operator to obtain sufficient coupons for the amount of gasoline allowed him by his Certificate. At the time he applies for his first-quarter ration, he will also be given the coupons for his second three-month period, so that an additional trip to his ration board will not be necessary.

3. That a request for more gallonage than the ODT certificate allowed has been submitted to the ODT and is still under consideration. The operator must prove this to his ration board by presenting a postcard notification from the ODT which acknowledges the appeal to be under consideration. This acknowledgment will be furnished the operator by the ODT—or, if the operator is a farmer, by his county Farm Transportation Committee of the USDA County War Boards—at the time the appeal is filed. Such acknowledgment will be the ration board's authority to issue sufficient ration coupons to operate for 30 days, or until March 31, whichever is the shorter period.

Except as noted above, no provision is made for operators who have failed to file applications for Certificates of War Necessity. Nor is any provision made to issue additional temporary allotments to operators who believe that the gasoline allotment on their Certificate is insufficient, but who have not filed a request for adjustment.



NO RETAKES ON THIS SHOT

TODAY ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆ ☆

An enemy objective . . . a landing field, or a hidden gun emplacement may be the subject of this photograph. Subsequent handling and developing in air conditioned laboratories, and in accurately controlled photographic solutions, make sure that the vital photograph will "come out." Refrigeration and automatic control is playing an important role in the brilliant success of photo reconnaissance in our armed forces.

TOMORROW . . . . . .

Film manufacturers and processors alike will use air conditioning and refrigeration in every step of their operations. Films will have greater sensitivity and latitude and the average snap shot taker as well as the gifted amateur will have greater success with his pictures. Direct color photography will make new strides. Improved films will widen our vision of the infinite and the infinitesimal through the telescope and electron microscope.

Detroit Expansion Valves and controls are playing a role of ever increasing importance in this vital and interesting use of refrigeration.

DETROIT LUBRICATOR COMPANY

General Offices: DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Division of American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation

Canadian Representatives—Railway and Engineering Specialties Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg

The Priorities Quiz

(AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS, with the aid of a man who is actually engaged in handling much priorities work, will attempt to answer questions from readers about priorities problems. The editors will not guarantee to answer all questions, nor can they guarantee that the answers will be legally perfect, but an effort will be made to provide a guide to correct procedure wherever possible.)

No More Need For Filing of PD-25-a Form

Q. Will we be called upon by the WPB to submit a PD-25-a application for the second or any succeeding quarters of 1943?

A. No. If you are producing either an "A" or a "B" product, as defined by CMP, you will file either Form CMP-4A or CMP-4B in accordance with instructions you will have received with those forms. You will receive in due course, in response to those applications, an allotment for the purchase of such copper, steel and aluminum items as you will require in your production during the succeeding quarters of 1943. You will also be assigned, in addition to the allotment numbers, a preference rating which you will use for the purchase of non-controlled materials required in your production. The only quantitative restriction on the purchase of such non-controlled materials is that you may not purchase more than required to go with the controlled materials allotted you to make up complete products.

If you are producing neither an "A" nor a "B" product, you will be requested to file an application in the nature of a revised PD-25-a for critical material for the third quarter of 1943. For the second quarter, however, all manufacturers will be advised by the WPB that authorizations extended to them in their first quarter PRP certificates will be reassigned for the second quarter. If you have filed applications for allotments of controlled materials under CMP, you may use these PRP reauthorizations until such time as your CMP allotments have been returned to you.

If you are not a producer of a product requiring controlled materials and have not, therefore, filed CMP applications, you will operate throughout the second quarter on the re-authorized first quarter's allotments and you will be advised by the WPB when to file the revised third quarter applications.

Placing Advance Orders

Q. We have received letters from a number of customers and some branches of the armed services instructing us to place orders for certain listed critical components such as fittings and valves which we will need in the third and fourth quarters of 1943. We are confused by these letters because of the fact that we are restricted under PRP as to the number of these items we can buy and even if we did place orders for these critical components, we could not extend preference ratings for them. Can you tell us what is behind all this?

A. Under the CMP, an attempt will be made for the first time to schedule all of the vital war production in the country. Scheduling of large completed items is a relatively easy matter—a definite quantity of tanks are required and each tank manufacturer has a definite production maximum, which can be determined. The scheduling of small component parts, however, is an exceedingly difficult matter. No definite figures are available as to the demand and because of the great number of producers of component parts, it isn't easy to determine how many can be produced in a given period.

The urgent request which was sent out from the Office of the Director General for War Production scheduling to place orders for critical components was an attempt to present manufacturers of these items with an indication of what production would be required of them through the balance of the year and thus to assist them in determining their requirements of controlled materials for the succeeding months of 1943. CMP applications which were due Feb. 9 requested of manufacturers information as to controlled materials requirements for a full 12 months' period.

It is difficult to say whether this attempt was successful because of the fact that such short notice was given and so much confusion existed. Furthermore, many manufacturers did not understand the intent of this scheme and their customers' orders for critical components which did not and could not show preference ratings were returned.

PD-25-f After March 1?

Q. Priorities Regulation No. 11-a seems to indicate that there will be no PD-25-f interim certificates processed after March 1. Has some form been provided for additional authorization which might be required after March 1?

A. Yes. PD-25-f interim applications will still be accepted during the second quarter where a PRP unit finds that the authorizations provided during the first quarter are insufficient to cover the quantities of materials actually required for second quarter production. Such additional authorizations will not be granted, however, unless it appears that allotments under the CMP will not be received in time to furnish this additional assistance.

Only 1-Hp. Motors & Larger Require AA-5

The Harry Alter Co.
1728 S. Michigan Ave.
Chicago, Ill.

Editor:

In the Jan. 25 "Bulletin Edition" of the NEWS you carried a story under the heading "Electric Motors Now Require AA-5 Rating."

You failed to point out in this story the most important part of that order, namely, that the AA-5 rating is required only for motors of 1 hp. or larger.

I would like to suggest that you take some steps to correct what might be an erroneous impression in the minds of many people.

Harry Alter, President.

ANSWER: Mr. Alter's point of our sin of omission is a good one, as many motors used in refrigeration are under the 1 hp. size. The writer of the news story perhaps thought that since the rather lengthy story in the Dec. 21 issue pointed out that Order L-221 governed only motors from 1 hp. up, that most readers (who we hope are cutting out and filing priorities information in the manner of the reader whose story is told on page 19) might have had this information fresh in mind.

Canada's Car Repairs On Priority Basis

MONTREAL, Canada — Canadian motor vehicle repair has been placed on a priority basis by terms of a new wartime order signed by J. H. Berry, motor vehicle controller, and approved by Donald Gordon, chairman of Wartime Prices and Trade board.

"This doesn't mean that there's a prohibition of repair work," an automobile official explains. "It merely means that trucks and passenger cars engaged in vital war service are to be given priority over those vehicles that are in less essential services."

The new order also is expected to help determine how essential repair shops are to maintenance of motor vehicles as part of Canada's transportation system.

Top priority is assigned to motor vehicles owned or operated by the Allies' armed forces, by Royal Air Force ferry command, or by any of the auxiliary war services.

Second preference goes to commercial motor vehicles, trucks, buses, tractors, ambulances, motorcycles used for commercial delivery, and free trucks or other fire department vehicles.

Motor vehicles owned by persons holding ration books outside the AA category are third in line. Lowest ratings go to cars whose owners have the AA ration books.

Automobile authorities say that under present conditions there is little chance of any vehicle's being left unrepaired.

Keeney Deputy Head of WPB Equipment Division

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Robert M. Keeney, formerly Chief of the Steel Division's Nickel Section, has been appointed Deputy Director of the General Industrial Equipment Division (of which the Refrigeration Section is a part).

Mr. Kenney was industrial manager of the Connecticut Light & Power Co., Hartford, Conn., before coming to the WPB.

TOMORROW'S OPPORTUNITIES
ARE BEING DRAWN UPON THE
BLUEPRINTS OF WAR!

Men of the appliance trades may look with hope and confidence upon the part which the electronic industries have taken in producing the weapons of victory.

The men and women of Philco Corporation are now producing fuzes, shells and electronic communications equipment for the Army and Navy. They are doing the work for which they have been fitted by the production of over seventeen million Philco products in electrical fields.

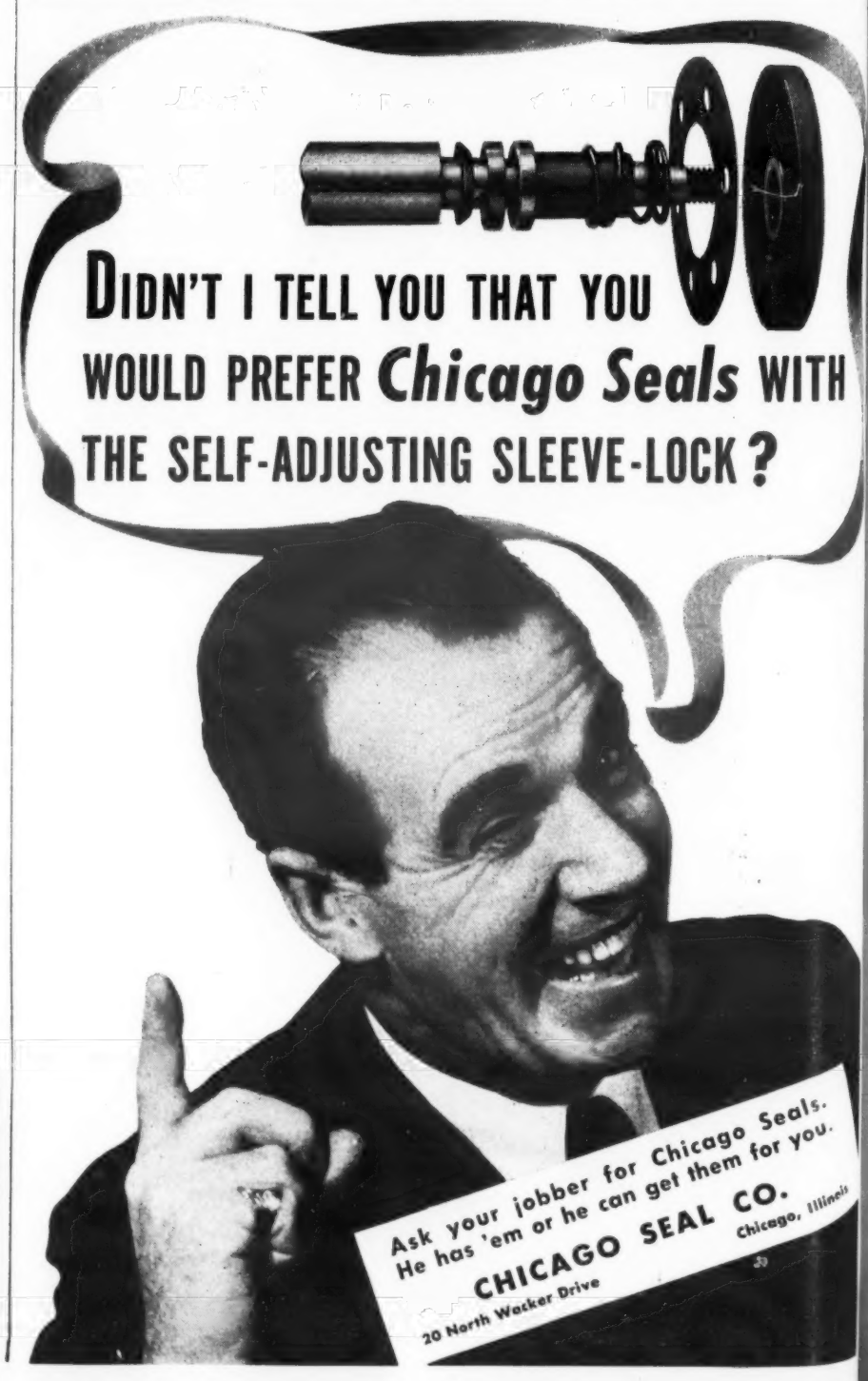
In this, their research laboratories have created miracles of electronic science, their engineering laboratories have developed marvels of ingenuity in production, their production lines have won honors from our fighting forces for the quality and quantity of their output.

Out of this have come new knowledge, new skill, new progress . . . *and new ideas!* When victory is won, the blueprints of war will produce untold wonders of comfort, convenience and entertainment in refrigeration, air conditioning and radio.

And for the appliance dealers . . . *new opportunities.* For as Philco, before Pearl Harbor, had become the quality name in millions of American homes, it will carry on after victory to new heights of achievement and opportunity for the Philco dealers of America.

OUR WAR PRODUCTION PLEDGE:
MORE! BETTER! SOONER!

PHILCO CORPORATION


DIDN'T I TELL YOU THAT YOU
WOULD PREFER Chicago Seals WITH
THE SELF-ADJUSTING SLEEVE-LOCK?
Ask your jobber for Chicago Seals.
He has 'em or he can get them for you.
CHICAGO SEAL CO.
20 North Wacker Drive
Chicago, Illinois

Holcombe Addresses New England Jobbers

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Alex Holcombe, president of the National Refrigeration Supply Jobbers Assn., was guest speaker here Jan. 29 at a meeting of a member-group, New England Refrigeration Jobbers Assn. His talk on recent developments in Washington on industry problems led to a general group discussion.

Other guests attending the meeting were Mert Allen of American Brass Co.; W. A. Siegfried of Kerotest; R. D. Marshall of Automatic Products; and Fred Binns of Virginia Smelting. Members present were J. Simons of Marsden & Wasserman; Frank Morley of Resco; Earle Mattison of Rhode Island Supply; and Carle Payson of C. P. Payson Co.

Absentee member Art Wasserman of Marsden & Wasserman was reported to be doing well at the Naval Training station at Hollywood, Fla. A few days before he left New England at Christmas-time, the New England Jobbers and other friends held a farewell party for him in Springfield, Conn. At the party he was given a pen and pencil set to encourage his writing to friends back home.

Midwest Mfg. Co. to Get Army-Navy 'E'

GALESBURG, Ill.—Midwest Mfg. Co.—peacetime producer of refrigerator cabinets, refrigerated display cases, and coolers—has been awarded the Army-Navy "E" for excellence in war production, a War department press release has announced.

Presentation ceremony to be held Feb. 17 in the Midwest Crane Bldg. is being arranged by the Labor and Management committees of the company. Army and Navy officials, industrial guests from various parts of the country, and Midwest employes with their wives will attend.

In line with past production achievement, Midwest reports receipt of two new contracts on new items from the Navy Ordnance Department in Washington that will assure sufficient work for continued operation in 1943.

Vermont Group Gets U. S. Agency's Slant On New Locker Plant

RUTLAND, Vt. — Possibility that eight or 10 more food locker plants may soon be authorized for Vermont, together with more in other states, was reported here recently by Peter Bove, an attorney representing Vermont interests, following his return from a trip to Washington.

After conferring with Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, who has been greatly interested in furthering food locker development, Bove attended a series of meetings with Richard Junichen, of the Department of Agriculture's food division; S. T. Warrington, federal agricultural economist; George Slaughter, representing several Midwest farm groups, and others.

The meetings were designed to develop a basic policy to govern the federal approval of new locker plants, involving not only the Department of Agriculture but also the War Production Board, whose approval is necessary because of the critical materials needed in building such plants.

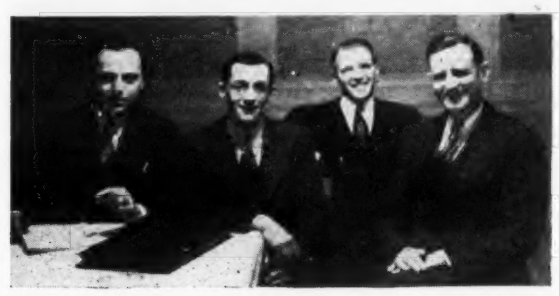
Bove said one of the points agreed upon was that new lockers should be established only in centers of not more than 25,000 population, in order to give greatest scope to their ability to stimulate and use local production, save transportation and reach the greatest number of families most needing such service.

While stating that no definite assurance of WPB approval had yet been given, Bove expressed belief that the prospects were "good" that after the Department of Agriculture, in line with the policies laid down, had approved the establishment of a new locker group, the WPB would agree to release needed materials.

York's Pittsburgh Office Is Moved

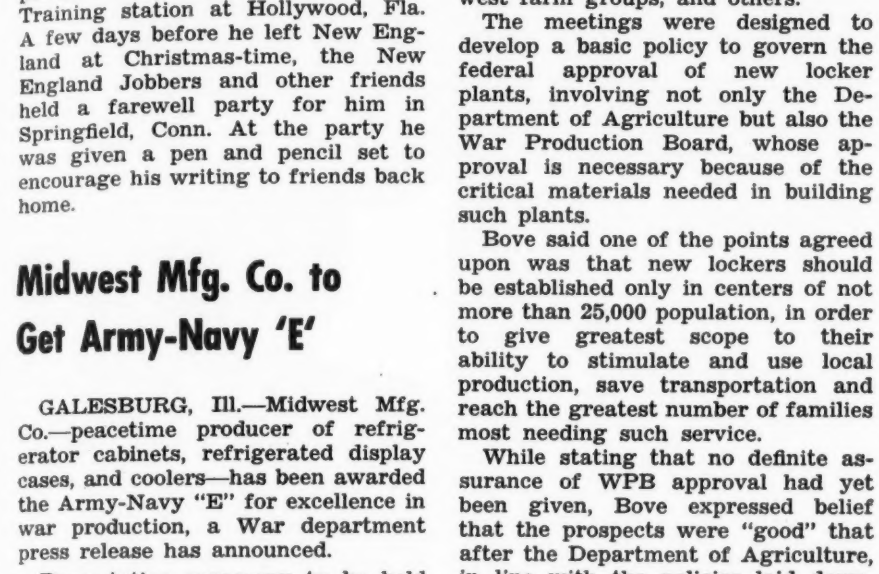
PITTSBURGH—York Ice Machinery Corp.'s local office has been moved from 2400 Carson St. on the Southside to new headquarters in the Golden Triangle business district on Ferry St. George Weddell is manager.

Midwest Jobbers Find Things a Little on the Brighter Side



When the Midwest Refrigeration Supply Jobbers Association met late last month in Des Moines, Herman Goldberg, manufacturers' agent from Chicago, was on hand to record the sessions with his camera. The midwestern supply jobbers gave general endorsement to the revised Order P-126 covering repair parts, and did honor to J. F. Boyd of Dennis Refrigeration Supply Co., Des Moines, now in the U. S. armed forces, by electing him president. As vice president they elected Otto Frimel of Brass and Copper Sales Co. of St. Louis, with J. F. Wickham of Wickham Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb., secretary-treasurer. (Left) Ernie Tramposh, Refrigeration Equipment Co., Kansas City; Mr. Frimel; W. E. Burch, Winterbottom Supply Co., Waterloo, Ia.; and E. L. Bengston, Republic Electric Co., Davenport, Ia., look up from the business of the day to face the camera. (Right) L. M. Tesdell, Iowa Radio Co., Des Moines; C. N. Zeisman, Janda Refrigeration Co., Cedar Rapids, and Ace Barber, Delavan Engineering Co., find something to be happy about.

(Left) Otto Frimel and Herman Goldberg give a speaker some serious attention; (center) Al Fine, Kerotest Mfg. Co., and Frank Pond, Refrigeration & Industrial Supply Co., Minneapolis, as jobbers and manufacturers representatives conferred on mutual problems; (right) J. F. Wickham, Wickham Supply Co., Lincoln, Neb., new secretary-treasurer of the Midwest Jobbers Association, Mrs. C. W. Dennis, Dennis Refrigeration Supply Co., Sioux City, Ia.; and H. G. Hoffman, Hoffman Supply Co., Springfield, Mo.



More refrigerators to service and the scarcity of replacement parts are two reasons why your selection of the most *dependable* drying agent is so important these days. You must KNOW—and be able to assure your customers—that you have permanently eliminated moisture—the major source of refrigeration breakdowns; that the equipment will operate more efficiently and last longer.

Standardize on *Davison's* Silica Gel—the drying agent that outperforms them all—in capacity, speed and clean-up. You will save time on every job, give better service to more customers. These are the added advantages that you soon will recognize.

Your jobber can supply you with Davison's Silica Gel in bulk for refill and in charged dehydrators.

DAVISON'S ASSURES THESE ADVANTAGES:
GREATER CAPACITY
(1½ to 2 times as much capacity as other drying agents)
ACTS INSTANTLY
REMOVES ACIDS
DOES NOT CAKE NOR POWDER

ALWAYS SAY *"Davison's"*

SILICA GEL

"MOISTURE'S MASTER"

THE DAVISON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
Silica Gel Department
BALTIMORE • MARYLAND

To the ALCO Valve of the Future

Today, working to rigid Army, Navy, and Maritime Commission requirements, tolerances of five ten-thousandths of an inch (.0005″) in the manufacture of Alco products have become commonplace. Some "selective fits" are as close as .0001″ —which is about one-fiftieth the diameter of a human hair! After the War, such precision which heretofore has been thought virtually impossible for commercial production will be applied to our standard products.

In many other ways Alco's Wartime experience will affect Alco products in the days of peace to come. Better methods of manufacture, better knowledge of metals and their application, even more rigid standards of precision engineering and production will be accepted procedure. The result will be even finer Alco products than we have produced in the past.

So, in your future post-war planning, don't overlook Alco. Our products and our engineering and research staffs will be able to serve you better than ever before.

ALCO VALVE COMPANY, 2620 Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis, Missouri

ALCO *Engineered Refrigerant Controls*
THE STANDARD OF THE INDUSTRY

Frozen Assets: Family Style

In the coming battle to salvage our standard of living, frozen foods may yet prove the decisive weapon for victory on the home front.

By SIGMUND SAMETH

Reprinted from the January issue of *Coronet* magazine.
With the above title and comments.
(Copyright, 1942, by Esquire, Inc., 919 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Just before fleeing from this country, a member of the German Library of Information at 17 Battery Place, New York City, bragged to me about a coming miracle in his Fatherland.

The Nazis, he claimed, were about to "blitz" production of quick-frozen foods. Huge reserves of meat and vegetables were earmarked from the larders of conquered countries. Eventually, this official spokesman crowed, the countryside of Greater Germany would be dotted with **Reichsgefrierstellen**—frozen food depots.

This propaganda handout evokes only cocked eyebrows among at least a million USA farm and urban families. For last year these families ate well and saved 55,000,000 dollars doing so—by using frozen food storage lockers. Yet there is no system planned for a rosy future date, but rather a new way of handling a nation's food resources which is in actual operation **right now.** In parts of Nebraska, in fact, it's been going on without fanfare for 20 years.

Midwestern farmers in the middle of America's fast expanding locker belt find quick-frozen food storage so beneficial that a single county in Iowa now boasts eight locker plants.

One farming community near Sioux City was so impressed by advantages enjoyed by folks in a nearby area already served by a locker plant that they took direct action.

A committee headed by the school teacher and the County Agricultural agent canvassed the neighborhood. The younger farmers who had been around to dances and 4-H Club meetings knew about the locker storage system and signed on the dotted line. For a few of the oldsters to whom the advantages had to be explained, simple arithmetic with a stub pencil on the back of an envelope was all the persuasion needed.

Rentals for an entire year in advance were collected on the still nonexistent locker plant. With this cash inducement plus a local investor's offer to put up a sizeable chunk of the remaining first cost, the committee got in touch with the National Frozen Foods Locker Assn. in Des Moines. A former refrigerator salesman was hired to build and operate the plant.

The sequel to this story is a happy one:

The ex-salesman and his family now manage a substantial business of their own. The local capitalist is receiving a handsome return on his investment. Town merchants are learning that when 50 to 100 dollars yearly is saved on the food bill of 200 families, a sum in five figures is made available for other expenditures. Best of all, patrons now enjoy better food all year round at lower cost than formerly.

Townspeople buy meats, fish, vegetables and produce at wholesale prices comparable to those of large commercial purchasers, and store their purchases for months without loss either of flavor or nutritive value. They can have corn on the cob at Christmas, fresh cherry pie on Washington's Birthday, peas, strawberries, peaches and other tempting foods usually available for only a few weeks during the season at any time of the year—and all bought when prices are the lowest.

The farmers no longer have to buy back their five-cent hogs as 20-cent pork chops, or their eight-cent cattle as 32-cent steaks. A saving of even 10 cents a pound retail on meat, fish, fowl, fruit or vegetables makes the average locker pay its own rental cost plus an 800% cash dividend every year!

Moreover, the wasteage of bumper garden and orchard crops and the spoilage of farm-slaughtered meats has virtually ceased in locker plant neighborhoods. And farm wives are saved the drudgery of home canning and curing.

Locker plants, like the horseless carriage which wiseacres once scoffed at, are here for good. The way the lusty infant industry has taken hold is proof enough. In seven years a handful of scattered plants has grown to 4,800, doing an annual volume of 65 million dollars. The U. S. Department of Agriculture and Home Economics experts of leading universities openly boost them, but this praise pales next to the comments of the locker patrons themselves who are the industry's own best salesmen in 46 states of the Union.

From outside you'd have a hard time spotting a locker plant. Almost **any** solid building can be insulated and converted for locker operation. Abandoned creameries, old ice plants, even a former dry-cleaning establishment are today helping to fight the battle of food on the home front.

That gleaming pre-built unit in the back of your grocery shop or butcher store is also a full-fledged locker plant. It only serves 50 families, instead of three or four thousand as the largest plants do, but the service is identical.

Such portable units are being pushed by a score of manufacturers. They can be installed in a defense housing area or in an apartment house basement on six days' notice. One Minnesota grocer whose business was dying on its feet because of an unfortunate location, outstripped competition as soon as he increased store traffic with a vest pocket locker plant.

Let's visit a typical plant. It's bound to affect your standard of living and mine within the next few years—if it hasn't already done so.

It's a low brick structure in the pleasant kind of suburb where town and country mingle. Until recently most of the patrons arrived in their own cars or trucks, but today the gravelled driveway is empty. Folks use the bus stop at the foot of the hill instead and walk the remaining quarter of a mile. A lady with a market bag got off the bus just now.

It's Mrs. Tompkins, the young dentist's wife, who acts as his office receptionist too. She doesn't get out to do her shopping until most housewives have their dinners on the range. Luckily quick-frozen foods take only half as long to cook, saving time as well as vitamins and cooking gas.

The way Mrs. Tompkins unlocks the front door you'd think she owns the place, but she's only one of 400 customers who pay 12 dollars a year apiece as locker rental. After five o'clock the butcher and the manager go home, but patrons can let themselves in at any hour. This is convenient when extra guests arrive, or when a juicy midnight sirloin sounds tempting.

Mrs. Tompkins doesn't bother to remove her coat. To get to her locker, a roomy steel one that looks like an office filing case, she has to brave a temperature which is kept at an unvarying 12° F.

"Brrr. I couldn't stand that," she exclaimed when the locker idea was still new to her.

Since then she's learned that entering the locker room is no worse than stepping out of doors for a few minutes in the wintertime.

Some of the most modern plants, incidentally, even humor claustrophobes. You sit comfortably in an air conditioned room and merely press a button to make the colder-than-freezing locker glide silently up to you.

Mrs. Tompkins' locker is well filled. She knows that she's not getting her monthly dollar's worth if she keeps it like Mother Hubbard's cupboard. If the doctor bags a deer on his hunting trip, for instance, she'll have to rent a second one. In the summer

(Concluded on Page 11, Column 1)

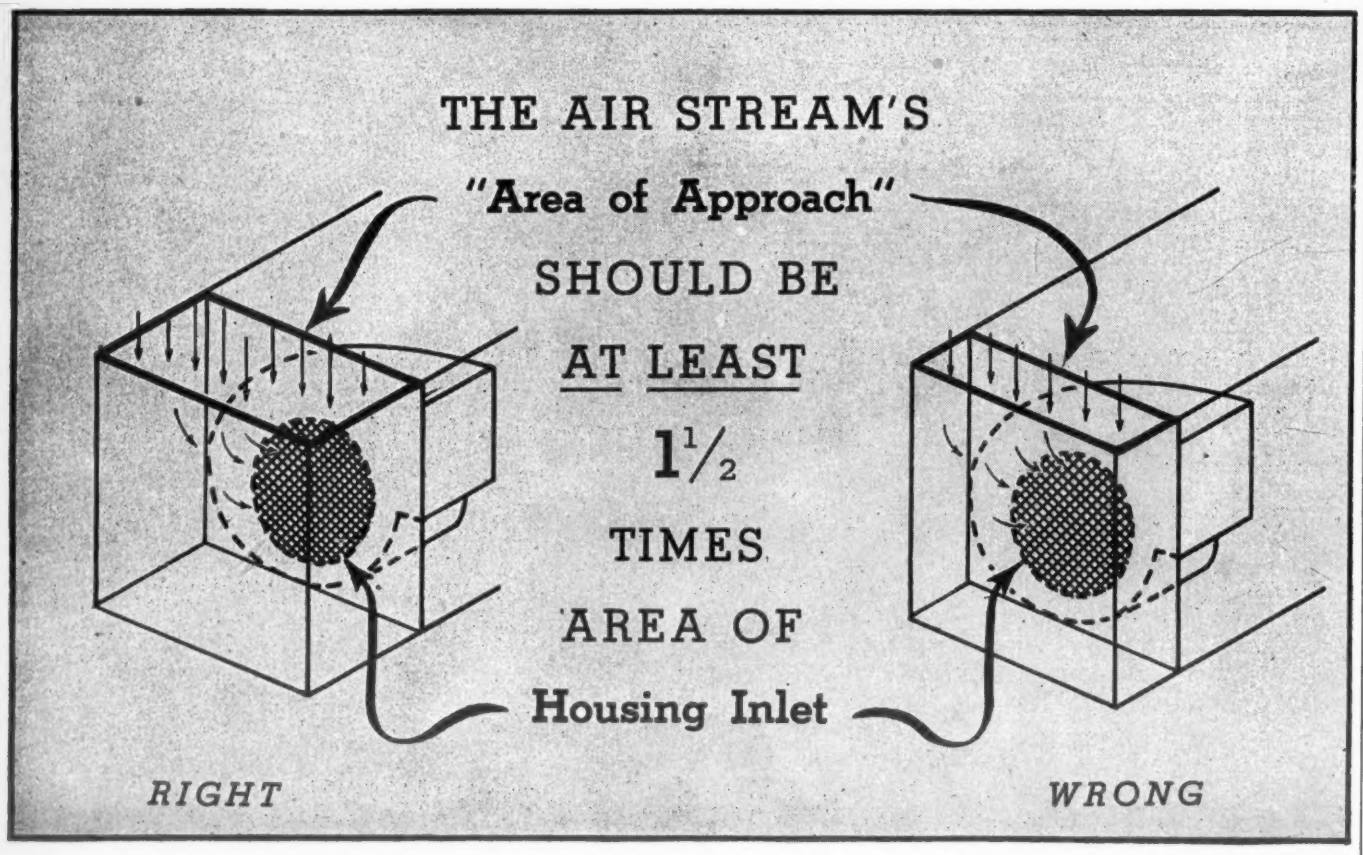
An Answer to Certain Critics of Locker Storage

Editor's Note: Particularly appropriate at this time was the publication in a magazine of national circulation such as *Coronet* of an article which presents a graphic picture of the value of refrigerated locker plants to our general economy. We say "particularly appropriate at this time" for the reason that certain groups, including some that know better, are attempting to make locker storage plants the "goat" in the meat scarcity situation. Thus, anything that will help to educate the public to the benefits of the locker plant is important right now.

Sigmund Sameth says that his interest in food preservation first became intense when he was cruising on a schooner off Newfoundland. After days of typical hard tack menus, the crew were forced to share a side of beef with maggots — all for lack of proper refrigeration. Also, as a professional anthropologist on field expeditions, he has studied primitive variations on the quick-freeze method.

TIPS FOR DESIGNING PRODUCTS USING AIR IMPELLERS

No. 1 of a Series



Restrictions that prevent the unlimited flow of air into the blower wheel housing inlet should be avoided.

Where units require enclosure of the housing, or in cases where there are necessary obstructions to the air stream at any point in its approach to the inlet, the "area of approach" (the area of the cross section of the air stream) should be at least 1½ times the area of the housing inlet (see diagram above). If the ratio is less than this figure, "starving" of the blower wheel will result.

This important rule of design is but one of a number which affect performance of a blower wheel and hence of a product in which the wheel's function is important.

By consulting the Torrington Research Laboratory, preferably during the early stages of design of products using air impellers, engineers may save costly changes and delays. This free consulting service incurs no obligation. Your inquiry is invited.

THE TORRINGTON
MANUFACTURING COMPANY, TORRINGTON, CONN.

MANUFACTURERS OF AIRISTOCRAT QUIET PROPELLER FAN BLADES & AIROTOR BLOWER WHEELS

Defense of America's health and stamina . . . protection of our critical food supply . . . are in the hands of refrigeration service engineers. It's a job as vital as any in the whole war effort.

You can look to Penn for practical help. Our complete line of pressure and temperature controls has a long-established record of efficient, dependable and enduring service. When you encounter control trouble you will naturally try to make the repair immediately. Often a skillful adjustment or replacement of a small part will restore the control to service and save critical materials. Failing that, if the control is a Penn, send it to us at the factory—we will repair it as promptly as possible. When repair is impossible remember you can get Penn controls under the established priority rules. ***Penn Electric Switch Co., Goshen, Indiana.***

PENN
AUTOMATIC CONTROLS
FOR HEATING, REFRIGERATION, AIR CONDITIONING, ENGINES, PUMPS AND AIR COMPRESSORS

Suggested Calendar for Filling Your Locker

JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL
Beef Pork Wild Game	Beef Pork Wild Game	Beef Pork Wild Game Sea Foods	Sea Foods
MAY	**JUNE**	**JULY**	**AUGUST**
Peas Asparagus Strawberries Other early fruits and vegetables	Early fruits and vegetables	Sweet Corn Snapbeans Lima beans Cherries Raspberries Grapes Watermelons	Blackberries Other mid-summer fruits and vegetables Chickens
SEPTEMBER	**OCTOBER**	**NOVEMBER**	**DECEMBER**
Peaches Apricots Apples Other late fruits	Peaches Apricots Apples Other late fruits	Pork Lamb Beef, etc.	Pork Lamb Beef, etc.

——Frozen Assets: Family Style

(Concluded from Page 10, Column 5)

she rents an extra one anyway, since Junior raises a flock of backyard broilers. Meanwhile the extra storage space for 400 pounds of solid food costs less than a morning newspaper. She doesn't know it, of course, but Mrs. Tompkins and a million like her help cushion fluctuating food prices with their "ever normal granary."

The most vital part of a locker plant — the unit which makes the whole scheme feasible—is the quick-freezer. An American tourist named Birdseye, after watching an Eskimo woman catch fish with the temperature at 40 below, invented it. He made possible not only locker plants but the entire quick-frozen food industry whose familiar packages have created a whole army of potential locker patrons.

Quick freezing is **not** cold storage, and if you want to see someone bristle just intimate to a locker convert that it is. The cold storage plants of 1918 vintage were generally dank and foul warehouses where temperatures might rise as high as 45°. Here were dumped cheese, lard, mutton and "banquet" poultry of inferior quality together with "renovated" butter and eggs of dubious freshness. A glut of apples or oranges on the market brought new crates and barrels to clutter the darkened rooms for months. The foods absorbed each other's odors, gave up moisture and became soft and pulpy. No wonder cold storage got a bad name.

But now the near-thawing temperatures and dangerous putrefactive changes of cold storage days are gone. Instead, foods are subjected to a blast of Arctic temperature—as low as minus 35° F. in the conveyor belt processes used by commercial packers. The instantaneous freezing makes the difference. For the ice crystals formed in the tissues of the food are so tiny that they do not rupture the cell walls. Instead of jagged needle-like crystals which leave only a mush after thawing, quick-frozen foods retain their original crispness and texture. Public health authorities also point out that the dread trichina parasite of pork is destroyed by quick-freezing, along with other microorganisms injurious to man.

The key unit of a locker plant is the quick-freezer, but the key man of the plant is its butcher. Anyone can put up fruits and vegetables in paper boxes or cellophane sacks and see them through the quick-freezer and into the locker where they may remain for 12 months or more. Not so with a bulky side of beef, which must be selected with skill at the wholesale markets or even bought on the hoof.

For a small service fee the locker plant butcher becomes your agent at the stockyards. He knows just how thick you like your steaks, just what size roasts your family prefers.

"Frank, my locker is low on meat. Only 30 pounds left," you tell him, glancing at your inventory card in its holder inside the locker door. "Buy me a nice grain-fed steer at the auction tomorrow."

You can rest assured that your steer will be a prime grade of beef. It will be hung in the locker plant just long enough to age properly. Then it will be custom butchered to your individual requirements, the various cuts wrapped in convenient one-meal packages. It will be rubber stamped with date and description, quick-frozen until it is as solid as a brick and finally deposited in the locker for which you have the only other key. Your plant manager will buy vegetables in the wholesale markets for you the same way.

Locker plants are a growing employment market for skilled butchers, but until lately a butcher who worked for one was a renegade indeed. The mushrooming locker industry with its promise to alter the whole system of meat distribution was Number One Headache Parade for 200,000 established retail meat dealers. With locker users ordering a whole side or loin of beef instead of a pot roast, and a whole hog instead of a pork chop the corner butcher with his legitimate and inevitable price mark-up saw himself by-passed by progress. But prefabricated locker plants suitable for back-of-the-store installation cured his blues. Today the alert meat dealer has installed or is planning to install one. He sells at a smaller margin but comes out on top in the end. The butchering service charges are sheer bonus since he needs no extra equipment and the meat cutters he employs are idle 20 minutes out of every hour.

Locker plants have given their owners headaches too. For a while they were plagued by what refrigeration engineers call "air-wipe," which stole the moisture from meats and vegetables and led to discolorations known as freezer burns. But an improved wrapping paper, triple waxed on the inside, solved this problem. The six-pound roasting fowl which you wrap and seal today will still be six juicy pounds, not four and a fraction, when you remove it for a Sunday dinner six months hence.

Locker operators are still in the process of streamlining their industry. They have their own organization and trade journal and are currently working out a code of standardization. They like to feel that locker folks are one big family. There are always notes on locker plant bulletin boards: "Farmer Jim Cobb in back of the Methodist Church has two acres of ripe melons he wants to sell quick."

Or: "Mrs. Sanders or whoever reads this, if you are going to wholesale market this week send up a crate of asparagus for me if you can get nice small ones and they are still selling cheap. Busy with house guests. I'll do same for you. Mabel Hicks."

A few vegetables like lettuce and fresh tomatoes can't be quick-frozen —yet. That's something which the operators are working on now. They're also doing a grand job of educating consumers to long range buying habits. The locker patron can make his dollar do a two-way stretch, but he has to budget larger outlays.

Priorities have slowed up the phenomenal expansion rate but new locker plants continue to go up. Where the County War Board can state that a community needs and will welcome locker service, priority assistance is forthcoming through the Office of Agricultural War Relations. The strategic materials in three average sized automobiles will completely equip a plant to serve a thousand people. On a countrywide scale these Victory locker plants, stripped to bare essentials, reduce civilian demand for goods packaged in precious tin, decentralize food storage in the event of air attack and release transportation facilities.

Already an estimated 75,000 freight carloadings have been shunted from food carrying to other war essentials as a direct result of locker plants. storage. Legislation may soon drop a frank governmental subsidy in the locker operator's lap. Around the time that filling station attendants and rubber tire dealers began to seek other employment, locker operators resigned themselves to becoming a military casualty too. Now Uncle Sam is telling them they're too valuable to scrap.

Wanted at Once

SHOP MEN IN ALL BRANCHES OF REFRIGERATION
FOR REPAIRING THE FOLLOWING:
HERMETIC AND OPEN TYPE UNITS
COMPRESSORS
COLD CONTROLS
ELECTRIC MOTORS
MOTOR REWINDING
EXPANSION VALVES
EVAPORATORS
PERMANENT POSITIONS
WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE
SPECIFY DRAFT CLASSIFICATION

SERVICE PARTS CO. 2511 Lake St. Melrose Park, Ill.

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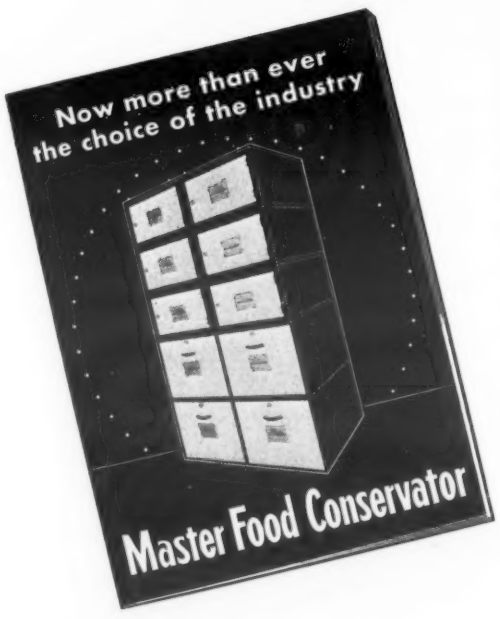


It's just off the press and contains information of interest and value to all Food Vault operators. Explains why all that available space you have for expansion should be utilized NOW, to the last inch. Your copy will be sent postpaid on request. Write for it today.

Your interests as well as those of your community are best served by making this space available for immediate use with units that assure safety and convenience. For peace of mind and safety of investment you should equip with the

MASTER FOOD CONSERVATOR

It gives you more for your money and matches your present drawers and door fronts.

This unit will meet your every requirement because it is sturdily constructed—does not absorb odors—is moisture resistant—clean—sanitary. Shipped knockdown—easy to erect and stack. Remember—Master leads, others follow.

Endorsed by and sold only through distributors of refrigeration and insulation.

Master Manufacturing Corp.
121 Main St. Sioux City, Iowa

Over 300,000 Master Food Conservators in Use

WE ARE PROUD TO ANNOUNCE

that the coveted Army-Navy "E" production award was presented to Servel, Inc., on January 15th, 1943.

Servel electric refrigeration and air conditioning products are not only serving the Army and Navy at home and abroad, but are also daily solving hundreds of special problems in vital war production. Scores of these Servel machines have had a share in winning "E" awards for the plants in which they are used.

SERVEL INCORPORATED

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION & AIR CONDITIONING DIVISION

Advises Housewives on Wartime Problems

Hoping to ease the housewives' headaches brought on by wartime food and rationing problems, Elinor Lee, director of women's program at WJSV in Washington, D.C. broadcasts a new program called "Home Service Daily." Sponsored by the Potomac Electric Power Co., it will be on the air at 9:45 a.m. six days weekly. A "trading post" for electrical appliances is also a feature of the program.

* * *

Potomac Power Co. Puts 'Trading Post' On the Air Daily

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Potomac Electric Power Co. began Jan. 25 a series of "Home Service Daily" radio programs planned to meet wartime problems of housewives in three major fields through an electrical equipment registry, rationing news, and food and nutrition information.

Scheduled for broadcast at 9:45 a.m. six days weekly over CBS Station WJSV, the show will feature Elinor Lee, station director of women's programs and home economist graduate of Beaver college.

The electrical appliance Trading Post to be conducted by Mrs. Lee as part of the program is believed to be the first service of its kind offered by radio.

UNUSED APPLIANCES

Persons having extra or unneeded electrical appliances such as irons and washing machines will be invited to register them wtih Mrs. Lee if they are willing to sell the article. At the same time a list will be composed of persons seeking a particular appliance. Information on the two lists will be matched by a special staff at Pepco, and names of owners will be sent to persons interested in purchasing equipment.

Mrs. Lee will also broadcast rationing news, obtaining special releases each morning from the OWI press room. Along with rationing information, she will offer menu suggestions, all checked daily with local markets for availability of foods.

PROMOTIONAL TIE-IN

Promotional tie-ins planned by Pepco include special inserts to be mailed with electrical service bills to 200,000 customers with an announcement printed on the back of the bill itself, and a series of newspaper ads for the four Washington papers.

Counter cards calling attention to the program will be distributed to all electrical stores for use in windows and on counters; a Power Co. street window display is planned for the entire run of the broadcast; and a booth featuring pictures of Mrs. Lee will be set up in the Pepco show rooms.

Booklets mentioned on the broadcast will be distributed here, and also will be mailed out in response to written requests. Literature will include "Use and Care of Electrical Equipment" and several books containing recipes.

Ferguson Is Appointed To Westinghouse Post

MANSFIELD, Ohio—Floyd A. Ferguson, former member of the Westinghouse headquarters treasury staff at Pittsburgh, has been appointed treasury manager of the company's Electric Appliance Division, with headquarters at Mansfield, according to L. H. Lund, treasurer of Westinghouse Elecrtic & Mfg. Co.

Mr. Ferguson succeeds Howard C. Little, who was transferred to the headquarters treasury staff to be responsible for "financial security in connection with advances and progress payments to suppliers, and assignments to third parties."

Georgia Power Co. Turns Spotlight on Appliance Maintenance In New Program

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgia Power Co. launched last month a new Customer Service program planned to help customers living throughout this state make the most of their electric service.

According to Vice-President C. A. Collier, program aim will be accomplished by helping "residential customers learn how to use their electric appliances correctly, so they will perform better and last as long as possible."

A corps of 54 men and women—many chosen from the former merchandise sales group—has been selected to do the new service work. Typical duties of this staff, according to W. B. Farnsworth who will supervise activities, will be to:

1. Check all appliances.
2. Suggest correct ways of appliance use and care.
3. Make minor appliance repairs.
4. Bring in small appliances for repair.
5. Take orders for major appliance repairs.
6. Teach replacement of circuit fuses.
7. Follow through on barter and trade of customers' appliances.
8. Help salvage critical materials.
9. Handle complaints to customers' satisfaction.

A three-day training course has been given in this city to help prepare new customer service representatives for the work. It will be supplemented by local training in other phases of customer service and relations directed by division department heads.

Georgia Power Co.'s new program was explained to company employes early in January.

Reid Deputy Director For Industry Divisions

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Ernest W. Reid, Pittsburgh, has been appointed Deputy Director General for Industry Divisions, WPB, succeeding Curtis E. Calder. Mr. Calder was recently named Director General for Operations.

Dr. Reid, who has served WPB and its predecessors in many capacities, was Mr. Calder's assistant. He came to Washington in June, 1940, as a member of the Advisory Commission to the Council on National Defense. Upon organization of a Chemicals Branch, he became its assistant chief, and was appointed chief of the Branch in February, 1942.

Dr. Reid continued as chemicals chief until November, 1942, when he was named Director of the Commodities Bureau, one of five operating bureaus created at that time to coordinate the activities of related WPB industry divisions.

"CONSERVICE"

It's a combination of Conservation and

Here's what this Conservice program does:

1. **EDUCATES** your customers in the proper "care and use" and thus—
   . . . lengthens the life of appliances
   . . . prevents needless service calls
2. **PROMOTES** conservation of renewal parts—
   . . . by showing your servicemen how to repair old parts
   . . . by reoperating at the factory the used parts which you return
3. **HELPS** you provide quality service—
   . . . by informing and training your servicemen
   . . . by providing renewal parts.

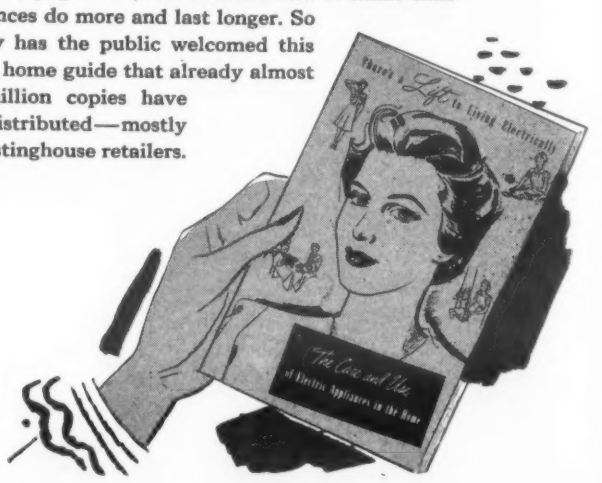
FREE BOOK
Tells how to make your Electric Appliances do more and last longer!
Mail this Coupon Today!
Westinghouse
ELECTRIC HOME APPLIANCES

Ads in Leading Magazines Carry "Care and Use" Story to Millions of Women Readers

It isn't enough that countless thousands of American women have signed the Consumer's Pledge promising to take good care of the things they own. They need to be told just how to carry out their good intentions. That's the purpose of these ¼-page advertisements. Rotating month after month in Ladies' Home Journal, Woman's Home Companion and McCall's they offer the Westinghouse 36-page "Care and Use" Book.

Timely "Care and Use" Book Promotes Conservation of Appliances

Every service call eliminated, every saving of a renewal part releases service people for active duty and also tosses into Uncle Sam's hopper just that much more critical metal. By following the hints contained in this 36-page book, women learn how to make their appliances do more and last longer. So eagerly has the public welcomed this timely home guide that already almost two million copies have been distributed—mostly by Westinghouse retailers.



Westinghouse

Certain Factors Make Outlook a Little Brighter

Report In New York Weighs Chances Of Some Letups In Bans on Appliances

NEW YORK CITY — Possibility that WPB may ease manufacturing restrictions enough to allow limited output of victory models of some products now entirely banned is predicted in newspaper stories here.

Plans for such production ease-up are still in the discussion stage, the Times stresses, and if they do materialize, first call for the victory models would go to armed forces.

It is explained that WPB may be able to divert certain critical materials away from war work because of the Controlled Materials Plan's effect on the materials situation in manufacturing.

"As the plan will operate," states the Times, "any one of the three controlled materials, aluminum, copper, and steel, may become a yardstick fo rthe use of the others, and production will have to be geared to the lowest common denominator of materials.

". . . for example," the explanation continues, "if there is only enough copper for five battleships but enough steel for seven in a certain period, then the excess steel may possibly be diverted to other uses."

Electric irons, washing machines, and alarm clocks are among the products which WPB is expected to allow industry to produce in restricted quantities.

Says the report, "No more mechanical refrigerators will be made, of course, but manufacturers are complaining strongly to Washington over the fact that a limited number of ice boxes is (already) being manufactured while the present sizable stocks of mechanical boxes is under all sorts of restrictions."

Although electric irons are still being produced for the Army and Navy, each time a manufacturer receives an order for this product he must obtain specific "go-ahead" authorization from WPB which prevents his meeting service needs immediately. It is now regarded as possible that a certain number of irons might be produced each quarter from a minimum of essential materials, with sales in a high priority basis.

It also is suggested that a victory washing machine may eventually be produced to allow more home laundering made necessary by a 40% fuel cut for commercial laundries. In the event that WPB does approve a victory washer, it is likely to be an inexpensive machine using plastics and plywoods, and sold for about $39.

Mason Sees War 'Lessons' Bringing Better Products

DETROIT — Techniques American industry is developing under the pressure of war mean more and better products for more people after the war, believes George Mason, president of Nash-Kelvinator Corp. American war production has demonstrated that there are few products today that cannot be built to the highest standards in great quantities, he says, and also that the country had never in peacetime even tested the limits of its capacity to produce.

"American industry today is producing in tens of thousands products that only a few short years ago were considered so precise and difficult to make they were turned out only in ones and twos by individual craftsmen," Mason says, adding that what can be applied to war work can be applied to the products of peace.

The problems of distribution, he believes, will be overcome after the war by industry itself.

Furniture Dealers Can Exchange Goods With Other Stores

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furniture retailers, including dealers "frozen" with respect to allowable purchases, may exchange merchandise horizontally among themselves provided they have specific authorization from the director general for operations, WPB has declared here in one of the first formal interpretations to its new inventory control order.

Clarifying a second phase of the regulation, WPB also informed the National Retail Furniture Assn. that goods used in services such as maintaining and repairing furniture and appliances could be excluded from the computation of an inventory.

WPB's decision concerning exchange of stock is expected to offer relief particularly to dealers who will find further purchases blocked by the beginning of the second quarter because their inventories will have reached maximums allowed under the control order. With many dealers expecting to find purchases frozen by that time and planning to lean heavily upon servicing of furniture and appliances to make up their volume, the board's second decision is especially significant since it will enable retailers to buy everything needed for the reupholstering and rebuilding of furniture.

In a letter to John R. Trost, manager of the furniture association's New York office, Manly Fleischmann, assistant general counsel for WPB, further stated that the problem of barter was being considered and suggested that order L-219 might be amended to allow such operations. As the regulation now stands, however, Mr. Fleischmann stressed, specific authorization must be obtained before stock can be exchanged by frozen dealers.

Expressing disappointment over this requirement in the otherwise welcome interpretation, furniture retailers explained, "Getting the authorization, which can be expected to take a week or more, is all right where the need for an exchange can be anticipated, but would eliminate the possibility of selling goods from another store's stocks, which is what some retailers are planning to do.

"In any case, getting special permission each time would be an additional burden on both the government and the retailer," they said.

Mr. Fleischmann also wrote that in his opinion material to be used for maintaining and repairing furniture should not be treated as consumers' goods by dealers but, whenever practicable, value of such goods and fees charged for service should be excluded from mercantile inventory and net sales.

"If it is impractical to differentiate such material from the consumers' goods held for sale in mercantile inventory, then it is permissible both to include in mercantile inventory the value of such goods and to include in net sales the fee charged for the services in which these goods are used," he explained.

"In so doing, of course, it is required that the merchant compute both base period and current figures consistently in order to obtain comparable stock-sales ratios."

The fact that a formal interpretation was given to specific questions concerning the inventory control was regarded here as a sign that L-219 had reached the administrative stage and that many of the difficulties encountered to date could be cleared up.

Wagman Resigns Post With Krich-Radisco

HILLSIDE, N. J.—Resignation of Dave Wagman from the position of merchandising manager of Krich-Radisco, Inc., Newark, has been announced here. He was associated with the company for 15 years.

Cunningham, Alabama Dealer, Joins OPA

TARRANT CITY, Ala.—H. L. Cunningham, proprietor of Cunningham Home Appliance Co., of this city, is closing his place for the duration and has joined the Office of Price Administration.

IS MORE THAN A NEW WORD!

Service for Westinghouse Retailers

Popular Service Magazine Provides Full "Tool Kit" of How-to-fix-it Facts

Here's a magazine that reads as though it were written right on a workbench. And it practically is. For much of the "nuts and bolts" information in it is supplied by Westinghouse servicemen all over the country. Readers exchange ideas and pass along short cuts — and the subjects covered, range all the way from how to make a tricky repair to procedure for setting up a profitable and foolproof cost system.

Reoperating Used Parts Conserves Critical Materials for War Weapons

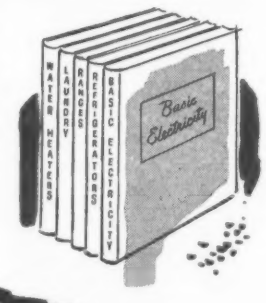
Many an old part that might otherwise have gone to the scrap pile is being put back in perfect working order at the Westinghouse factory. The whole idea is to get service people to return every inoperative part that can be reoperated. Because retailers are cooperating splendidly, Westinghouse is getting parts in and out fast, thus conserving America's precious metal supply.

Renewal Parts Policy Gives Every Retailer a Good Break

Even though the war has imposed unprecedented demands on our Service Department, Westinghouse is making every effort to keep parts moving to the field in a steady flow—and with the same fair consideration to all. Out of the thousands of parts carried in stock, only a few odd items have been difficult to supply promptly.

A 3-Day Training School Planned Especially for New Service People

Many attending this school will be newcomers. Others will be seasoned service specialists taking advantage of it as a "refresher" course. Packed into a fast moving three-day session is a wealth of information for all, with a full day of basic electrical and mechanical information for beginners. Ready now for the school are five new training manuals written in simple, non-technical language and fully illustrated. Supplementing these are four sound slide films which demonstrate the servicing of major Westinghouse appliances . . . Watch for the date of the first school in your territory and enroll all your people.



WESTINGHOUSE

Electric Home Appliances

Air Conditioning & REFRIGERATION NEWS

Trade Mark registered U. S. Patent Office;
Established 1926 and registered as
Electric Refrigeration News

F. M. COCKRELL, *Founder*

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Refrigeration Will Help
Win the War

Why You Should Stay In Business

THIS month a national women's magazine carries a most interesting article on the Bogarts of Toledo, and how they have readjusted from his former high income as a G-E appliance distributor down to $3,800 a year as OPA Administrator.

Now H. G. Bogart, Jr. is one of our favorite people. "Bo" was national chairman of the Electric Appliance Retailers and Distributors Forum, and has a smart head on his shoulders.

Yet, this article quotes him as believing that after the war there may be little place in the scheme of things for an appliance distributorship such as his.

'BO' NEVER SAID IT, WE BETCHA

That's one of the silliest damb things we've heard since Henry Wallace opined that America could never eat up all the pork it had running around, and that a portion of the little pigs would have to be plowed under. We don't believe "Bo" said it; the reporter must have misunderstood.

Within three months after the war's end there is going to open up progressively a whole series of opportunities for men who know appliance merchandising—opportunities so enormous that they will make your head swim.

Unhesitatingly we say that the dollar volume appliance dealers and distributors used to enjoy will some day seem like "peanuts" to the men who are ready to take advantage of these opportunities.

You have been hearing vaguely about many new developments which our scientists and engineers have contributed to the winning of the war, and that in peacetime these developments can be turned to the comfort and wellbeing of mankind.

In a moment we're going to tell you about some of these developments. But right now this point should be emphasized:

Practically all of these war-born new developments will be diverted to home use after the war. The home appliance man will sell them.

HOME APPLIANCE MARKET WILL BE STAGGERING

Men who get out of the appliance business now because there's little in it for them currently are like my great grandfather, who sold a farm because black stuff oozing out of the soil made the water unfit for his cows to drink. (The man who bought it, of course, made a fortune quickly from the oil.)

At the war's end there will be released such a flock of startling improvements on homes and home devices that everything we now know will be obsolete.

These improvements will lift the standard of living of all who adopt them. And their adoption, in quantity, will provide the employment and prosperity we shall need. There's just one little fly in the ointment:

Someone will have to educate the American people as to their need for these new developments. Men who "know how" will have to be the middlemen between inventor and consumer, just as they were in the case of the radio and the refrigerator.

SPECIALISTS IN SELLING TO HOUSEWIVES WILL BE IN DEMAND

You have all heard of the wonderful things we can expect in transportation after the war: cars that will go 50 miles to the gallon, planes that will take off and land in your front yard, etc.

But that's only a drop in the bucket. We repeat, the most far-reaching new developments are for the home. To begin with, there will be the home itself.

Prefabricated rooms will be sold as "package" by the appliance dealer. If a family wants another bathroom, or an extra bedroom, they won't call in the carpenters. They'll choose between standard makes and models, just as if they were buying a new range or refrigerator.

If they want to move to another city, they won't scurry around for a buyer; they'll merely dismantle the units of their home, ship it "knocked down," reassemble it at the new location. Tiring of a room arrangement, they'll turn in their living room on a new model — complete with built-in furniture.

LOOK WHAT'S COMING IN A FEW YEARS!

These exciting low-cost homes will be made of glass that is unbreakable, and which lets in so much sunheat that fuel bills will be halved. They will be made of wood that won't burn, of metals sprayed on slabs of insulation. They will have walls and floors which will radiate heat. They will be air conditioned not only for comfort but for health (such as filtering out hayfever pollens).

They will have roofs which will require no maintenance, walls that can't be damaged, rugs in which you can tramp out cigarette butts, colorful fluorescent lighting controlled automatically, water pipes that won't freeze, effective soundproofing, germ-repellant and sweet-scented paints, luminous paints which catch and store sunlight —then radiate it at night. Cost of upkeep will be cut drastically.

Other developments cannot even be hinted at. Some are even more marvelous than those outlined above. But they all share one characteristic: *they will remain in the laboratory until the public learns to want them.*

These things won't pop out of the factories right at the war's end, of course. There will be a considerable time lag. *How long* a time lag depends on how well the educational job is done, even more than how long it takes for retooling and development work.

Who will teach the public? *You* will—at a profit—if you're still around. It's worth making any sacrifice now to be in on the ground floor. If you are identified in the minds of your neighbors as a dependable home counselor, as the man who worked so hard to keep their appliances running during the war, you'll be the man the manufacturers will want to merchandise their wonderful new specialties.

Don't sell out at the bottom of the market—just before the greatest boom in history.

They'll Do It Every Time

By Jimmy Hatlo

ER-LET'S SEE - WHERE WAS I? OH, YES - UH - EXCELLENT SALARY TO START AND OPPORTUNITY FOR RAPID ADVANCEMENT TO THE RIGHT MAN - (AND TELL THE PAPER TO PUT THIS IN BLACK TYPE) NO APPLICATION FOR THIS JOB CONSIDERED UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY - UH - PICTURE OF THE - - ER - APPLICANT.
IT'D MAKE MORE SENSE, IF THE OLD MAN RAN A PICTURE OF HIMSELF IN THE AD.
IF HE DID, THE PAPER WOULDN'T GO THROUGH THE MAIL - AND THERE WOULDN'T BE ANY ANSWERS TO THE AD, EITHER.
WHAT DOES HE EXPECT FOR 35 A WEEK? A MOVIE ACTOR? THESE DAYS YOU CAN'T BE SO FUSSY.
THEY PLAYED AN EXTRA QUARTER AT THE FOOTBALL GAME SATURDAY BEFORE THEY FOUND OUT HIS FACE STOPPED THE CLOCK WHEN HE CAME IN.
JIMMY HATLO
10-23
MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA TO GIVE THE APPLICANT A BREAK, TOO — Thanx To — PETE KINGSLEY ASTORIA, LONG ISLAND, N.Y.
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LETTERS

WHY HOLD 400,000 REFRIGERATORS

D. K. Baxter Co.
Sioux City, Iowa

Editor:

May I take this opportunity to compliment you on the fine editorial regarding WPB's release for the building of 150,000 non-mechanical refrigerators?

At one particular point in our territory at Provo, S. Dak. where an Army Munitions Dump is being built, an almost new town had to be built. Not only, of course, was there a housing shortage for the permanent men who will be there, but the hundreds of extra laborers that were brought in to build the camp with no facilities whatever for the storage of food or cooling of water. You will be interested in knowing that the water came in from the wells at around 125 degrees and while, I believe, a cooling tower has now been built, yet the water is still warm. The climate in the summer is hot and the turnover of labor was very high because they would not put up with these conditions. We tried to secure some Frigidaires for this point as it was our understanding this was what they were being held for. We were advised by Washington that they knew of the conditions at this point but there was no ruling which permitted them to make shipment.

We, too, would like to know for what they are holding the pool of 400,000 mechanical refrigerators, and if they are going to permit the non-mechanical manufacturers to build 150,000 new units, then surely the mechanical refrigerators should be released immediately.

We would like to again compliment you on your fine editorial and sincerely hope that it will reach the right people.

P. D. Jones, Sales Manager

THE SERVICEMAN'S PLIGHT

Zanesville, Ohio

Editor:

The sad plight of the industry in general may in the long run have its favorable reaction.

It has always seemed to me that the many benefits stemming from the Refrigeration Industry have, in the past been taken pretty much for granted by the general public.

From the serviceman's angle the present state of affairs presents an excellent opportunity for smug gloating, if he were inclined to do so.

It is no secret that in most parts of the country the serviceman's lot has been an extremely hard one compared to mechanics in other fields. The hours are longer, the pay inconsistent with the hours and general working conditions inferior to those in the other trades.

Now for the first time in my recollection his intrinsic value has come into focus. It is to be sincerely hoped that when industry is again on an even keel that the lowly serviceman will be held in his proper esteem and treated accordingly in regards to working conditions and remuneration.

Please do not construe this plea as an effort to place a halo around his head. It is only an honest statement of facts as I see them and a reminder that something should be done about it.

Eugene McClellan

Universal Cooler's U. S. Plant Workers 'Introduced' To Firm's Canadian Activities

To cement further relations between its U. S. and Canadian divisions, Universal Cooler devoted an issue of "The Cooler News," circulated among its employes, to some facts about the way in which the Brantford, Ontario plant is aiding the Allies' war effort.

* * *

MARION, Ohio — As part of a stepped-up program to keep its growing family of employes informed of war production activities and to foster close relationship between American workers and their Allies on the factory front, Universal Cooler Corp., devoted the most recent issue of its new house organ, "The Cooler News," to the story of production progress made by employes of Universal Cooler Corp. of Canada, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario.

In this printed portrayal of Canadian war production spirit, workers in the company's Marion factory were not only introduced to their "cousins" across the border, but were challenged to still greater effort as they read how and why employes of the Brantford plant are producing and sacrificing for Victory. Comparisons were made more vivid by the fact that both plants are located in cities with populations approximating 35,000, both cities are county seats, both plants moved to present locations within the past few years, both plants were among "pre-war" leaders in the manufacture of commercial refrigeration in their respective countries, and both are now engaged 100% in the production of goods for the armed forces.

Workers saw still further parallels in that Brantford plant employes smashed their quota in the Victory Bond Drive, while the Marion plant flies the coveted "Minute Man" flag. Likewise, photographs reveal the extent to which skilled women workers are participating in Canadian production, and indicate that new methods and equipment are being employed to make all operations increasingly efficient . . . scenes also typical of activities at the Marion plant.

'Business Can Set Up Good Postwar Living Standard, Wampler Says on 'Town Meeting'

NEW YORK CITY—Controverting those who say that America must have an inevitable collapse after the war, or that government must take over the job of providing the things that people need and want, Cloud Wampler, president of Carrier Corp., asserted his belief that American industry can provide good standards of living in the post-war period, in speaking on a national radio network of "America's Town Meeting of the Air."

Other speakers on the subject included Stuart Chase, economist and author; Lewis H. Haney, professor of economics at New York University; and Mordecai Ezekiel, economic adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture.

"I believe that the best way to make available good standards of living to Americans is to place one's faith in American business. I believe that the record of American business is better than the record of any bureaucracy," the air conditioning executive said.

"Every war has brought advances in technology — new products — new horizons. The present conflict transcends all others in this respect. When the war is over, a multitude of scientific developments will be harnessed by industry and there will be generated an advanced type of industrial revolution.

"During the war there is being created the greatest pent-up demand for goods—both consumer and durable—that this country or any other has ever seen.

"Then there is the psychological side, and you may be sure that the driving spirit of achievement is still going strong here in America. If you don't believe it, take a look at 1942 production figures.

"These aren't all the answers. But are they not sufficient to prove that great opportunities will exist in America after the war?"

Credit Gasoline Sales to Necessary Trucks Okay

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Vehicles carrying "Certificates of War Necessity" are now permitted to use credit cars at service stations and to obtain gasoline at stations operating on a 24-hour-a-day basis.

As a result of Amendment 1 to Petroleum Directive 62, as amended, credit cards may now be used to obtain motor fuel for vehicles displaying "Certificates of War Necessity" or "T" ration stickers, for commercial use of motor boats, or for cars operated by governmental agencies. Credit cards may not be used, however, for any other type of motor vehicle.

Amendment 1 to Petroleum Administrative Order No. 4 makes it possible for service stations operating 24-hours-a-day to sell motor fuels at any time of day to vehicles displaying "Certificates of War Necessity."

100 Westinghouse Workers Belong to Bond-a-Week Club

MANSFIELD, Ohio — The Westinghouse "Bond-a-Week" Club—only organization of its kind in the world —now has 100 members buying war bonds every seven days, Esley Cleckner, the founder, has announced.

These 100 war workers at the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.'s Mansfield plant are investing a total of $1,931.25 weekly—enough to buy more than 27,500 Army rifle cartridges.

Cleckner, a 40-year-old tool hardener, got the idea for the Bond-a-Week Club last September when Westinghouse was conducting a war bond campaign which produced employe pledges of 10.5% of the plant's payroll and won the Treasury Department's Minute Man flag.

"If a man subscribes to buy one bond every week," Cleckner reasoned "he will be helping the government to the tune of at least $18.75 every seven days." Eleven workers agreed to join Cleckner in signing up for weekly automatic payroll deductions, with $18.75 the least they could pledge. In the months that followed, the Bond-a-Week membership climbed steadily and now the century-mark has been reached.

One of the charter members, 51-year-old LeRoy Bumpus, buys a $37.50 bond every week, and his two sons at Westinghouse, Vernon and Garnett, get $18.75 bonds.

EBCO
Electric Water Coolers
FOR SHIPBOARD USE
Ebco's nationwide leadership, gained by pioneering in the manufacture of electric water coolers, is now filling a vital role in the fight for victory. Production methods and mechanical improvements are reflected in Ebco's Shipboard Coolers built to Government and Navy specifications. If your priorities cover water cooler needs write or wire Ebco today.
THE EBCO MANUFACTURING COMPANY, COLUMBUS, OHIO

HEALTHFUL LIVING THROUGH FROZEN FOODS

Conserve!

Meats..

Preserve meats, raised on the farm — through FAST FREEZING right on the farm. Saves food costs, tires and gasoline, and promotes the War Effort.

DISTRIBUTORS
Write for details.

BEN-HUR

FARM LOCKER PLANTS

BEN HUR MFG. CO.
634 E. KEEFE AVE. • MILWAUKEE, WIS.

ONE MAN'S POISON

IS ANOTHER MAN'S MEAT

★
THROW YOUR SCRAP INTO THE FIGHT
★

American-made guns, tanks and planes are "meat" for the United Nations; "poison" for Hitler, Tojo and Benito. • Universal Cooler men (women) and machines are directly concerned with the uninterrupted flow of "Axis poison" . . . their contribution including hydraulic mechanisms for aiming turret guns on tanks, lubricating pumps for bombers, cooling equipment for machine guns, refrigerating units to protect vital food supplies from advance African bases to the defenses of Guadalcanal. • In addition to these precision-built war tools, there's an expanded engineering-research department to assure even more complete mobilization of personal abilities, plant facilities and production deliveries . . . *both before and after* today's "Axis poison" has had its lethal effect on Adolph and his cohorts.

UNIVERSAL COOLER
WE SELL TO MANUFACTURERS ONLY

UNIVERSAL COOLER CORPORATION • Automatic Refrigeration since 1922
MARION, OHIO • BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

Gilmer BELTS

With refrigeration and air conditioning becoming increasingly important to war industries, there's more room than ever for the quick, efficient service man.

That's where Gilmer Belts can help you. Their long life and hefty pulling power add up to customer satisfaction and good-will. Since they're still available, you can depend on Gilmer Belts to stand by you through the war-time trials ahead.

L. H. GILMER COMPANY
TACONY, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

OPA Issues Interpretations on Machine & Parts Price Order

Coverage of Electrical Contractors Outlined In Detail

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Certain provisions of Maximum Price Regulation 136—Machines and Parts, and Machinery Services—have been clarified by OPA in a recent interpretation of the order.

In general, OPA's interpretation defines kind of sales and kind of equipment and material governed by the regulation; describes price determination under the order; and explains instructions given in it.

According to OPA, electrical contractors are subject to Regulation 136: 1 . . . when equipment covered by 136—regardless of where it is made—is sold by a contractor to an industrial, commercial, or governmental user, **unless** such sales involve equipment usually sold to private consumers such as householders, and are made at usual retail prices.

These retail-type sales are all subject to the General MPR except sales of building and industrial equipment covered by Regulation 251 (Construction and Maintenance Services and Sales of Building and Industrial Equipment and Material on an Installed or Erected Basis).

2 . . . when equipment covered by Appendix A or B of 136 is sold in connection with a contractor's contract work based on material, labor, and services; or time and materials; or any other basis where payment is made separately for materials or equipment; **except** on a true "cost-plus" basis.

Exempted cost-plus contracts include only those in which a flat fee or percentage is added to actual costs (costs which include no element of profit, or margin of overhead, or other mark-up, or addition), OPA stresses. Moreover, exemption of such cost-plus contracts does not include contract sales made at a fixed price of equipment to be used some way in manufacturing a product which in turn is sold on a cost-plus basis; or equipment to be resold on a cost-plus basis.

Although excluded from Regulation 136 in other cases, contractors entering such true cost-plus contracts and selling under them equipment covered by 136 must file a report pursuant to Section 1390.14 of that regulation.

3 . . . when a contractor's work is repairing, rebuilding, maintaining, or performing any other "machinery services" as defined in 136 upon equipment covered by 136.

WHEN IT DOES NOT APPLY

Regulation 136 does not apply to electrical contractors, says OPA:

1 . . . when equipment—regardless of where it is made—listed in Appendix A or B of 136 is sold by a contractor at a retail price to an ultimate consumer. General MPR covers all of these sales except sales of building and industrial equipment on an installed or erected basis, covered by MPR 251.

2 . . . when a contractor is receiving compensation solely for services performed in making installations of material and equipment covered by 136.

Compensation for such services is covered by MPR 251 except for repair and maintenance of household, retail establishment, and institutional equipment which are covered by MPR 165—Services. However, in calculating maximum charges under 251, equipment covered by Regulation 136 must go in at maximum prices established in 136.

3 . . . when contractors' sales of equipment include wire, cable, and cable accessories as defined in Price Schedule 82. In such sales, those items are governed by Price Schedule 82.

NOT ON WHOLESALE SALES

Other interpretations of applicability of Regulation 136 made by OPA are:

1. Retail sales excluded from control of the regulation by Section 1390.2 (f) do not include any wholesale sales even though they are made by a store, shop, or mail-order house which chiefly sells to ultimate consumers.

2. Value of motors traded in for new motors is determined by Section 1390.11—(sales of second-hand machines and parts).

3. Appendix B of the regulation **does** cover chucks sold separately or with accessories, such as hand control operating valve, air filter, automatic lubricator, or regulating valve unit. Moreover, if the automatic valve unit is sold separately, it is covered by Appendix A of the regulation. However, hand control operating valves sold separately are subject to the General MPR.

APPLYING THE REGULATION

Concerning price determination under Order 136, OPA rules that the purchaser and the seller of a machine, a machine part, or a machinery service shall determine whether or not an emergency exists within terms of section 1390.15 of the order since they are best qualified to make this determination, being best acquainted with all circumstances on which the nature of a situation depends. Their decisions, however, are subject to OPA review.

In its new interpretation, OPA also explains that affirmation by a seller, referred to in Section 1390.3 (a) (2) of the regulation can be stamped, typewritten, or printed on the invoice, purchase order, acceptance copy, or any other document received from the seller.

A single statement that all future sales will be made in conformity with OPA regulations does not fulfill these requirements, it is pointed out.

Ex-Salesman Hero Surprise Speaker At Servel 'E' Ceremony

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—High praise for the management and workers of Servel, Inc., in the manufacture of war equipment was voiced by prominent Army and Navy officers participating in the Army-Navy "E" Production Award which was officially presented to the Servel organization Jan. 15.

The ceremonies were held in the company's huge new war production building and witnessed by a capacity audience of more than 10,000 persons, including employes, speakers and special guests. Dedication of the new building, which adds 235,000 square feet of floor space to the Servel plant, took place at the same time.

Presentation of the Army-Navy "E" pennant for excellence in the production of war equipment was made by Col. Fred A. McMahon, chief of the Cincinnati Ordnance District, Cincinnati, Ohio, who said:

"You men and women of Servel have done a magnificent job at your desks, at your benches, with your brains and your hands.

"For some time word has passed around, through military channels, and throughout the industrial field, of your achievements, about your cartridge cases, your airplane wings, your gun breeches, your cylinder heads and your fire units. We've heard a great deal about the excellent engineering skill and remarkable productive ability of the employes and management of Servel.

In accepting the award, Louis Ruthenburg, president of Servel, Inc., said he spoke for the men and women who work at the machines and benches, supervision, management, and directors who were impressed anew with a deep sense of responsibility in the war program.

"The wartime policy of American industry is to contribute its utmost toward winning the war as quickly as possible," he declared. "Servel wholeheartedly subscribes to, and is motivated by, that policy.

"Challenged by this problem, we are conscious of a great asset in the spirit and versatility of our organization, which now has been enthusiastically and effectively engaged in converting our plant to war production in the shortest possible time. The men and women of Servel pledge complete allegiance to the armed forces of our country and their continued, increasingly effective cooperation on the Production Front."

Lieut. Commander F. G. Healy of the United States Navy awarded the lapel pins to Servel workers. Acceptance of these pins on behalf of the workers was made by August Horstman, president of the Servel Employes Assn.

Dedication of Servel's new war production building was in charge of Major F. A. Dixon, United States Army Air Forces, who also congratulated the employes on this rapid changeover from peace time to war production.

A surprise guest speaker on the program was Lieut. Louis A. Schauer, United States Army Air Force. As a member of a Flying Fortress bomber crew, Lieut. Schauer has participated in nearly every major engagement in the South Pacific since the war began and was decorated for his part in the battle of Midway.

In the short talk, Lieut. Schauer said that he formerly was a salesman of Servel refrigerators for the Milwaukee Gas Light Co.

"One of the outstanding experiences which I enjoyed when I was in the South Pacific was to come across Servel refrigerators right in the fighting zone in some of the most remote places imaginable. For me it was like seeing an old friend," he said.

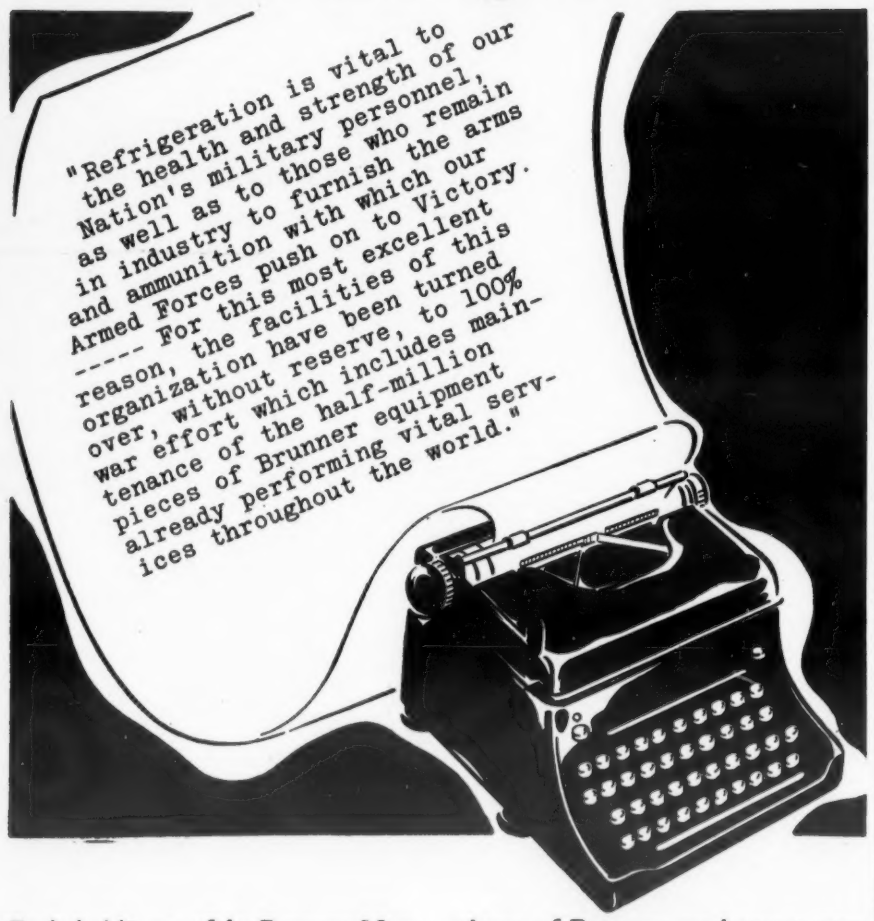
All Idle Trucks Must Be Reported To ODT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Office of Defense Transportation has announced to owners of commercial motor vehicles that all "idle" trucks, buses, and other vehicles — except taxicabs, rental cars, ambulances and hearses — must be reported to the ODT.

Reports should be made on ODT form CWN-3, a simple, single sheet form of only eight questions which can be obtained from and should be returned to the vehicle owner's local ODT District office.

Owners are required to list all commercial motor vehicles which were idle during the last 14 days of the month.

...and we quote:

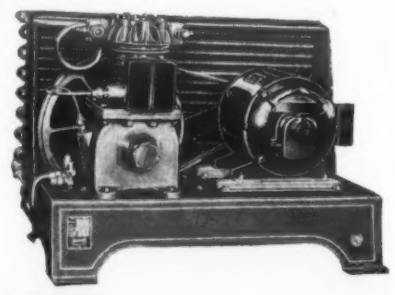

"Refrigeration is vital to the health and strength of our Nation's military personnel, as well as to those who remain in industry to furnish the arms and ammunition with which our Armed Forces push on to Victory. ----- For this most excellent reason, the facilities of this organization have been turned over, without reserve, to 100% war effort which includes maintenance of the half-million pieces of Brunner equipment already performing vital services throughout the world."

Early in '42, we of the Brunner Manufacturing Company made known our policy for the Duration. Above we have repeated the essence of our war policy because today's food problem is greater than ever...and Refrigeration is shouldering heavier responsibilities day by day.

Where priorities warrant, Brunner swiftly supplies the same top-quality Condensing Units that have gained for Brunner an enviable reputation with the Refrigeration Industry through the years.

But we fully realize that the heaviest burden now rests on the 500,000 pieces of Brunner equipment now hard at work here and abroad.

Therefore, we *re-emphasize* this fact: Brunner distributors and maintenance men are at *your* service... to keep your Brunner equipment in A-1 shape... to do the A-1 job expected of it!



ARMY E NAVY

BRUNNER
COMMERCIAL REFRIGERATION

BRUNNER MANUFACTURING CO., UTICA, N. Y., U. S. A.

Precision
NIBCO
WROT FITTINGS
RETURN BENDS AND TUBULAR PARTS
ACCURATELY made fittings or parts by NIBCO save substantial sums in assembly costs. Accuracy is truly a religion here. Specially designed equipment operated by men who are instinctively fine craftsmen makes precision manufacture almost automatic. Constant inspection with individual gauge testing of every item makes it positive. Get our Catalog No. 613. Some of the 1000 items and sizes of our standard fittings shown there may be just what you need. Whenever you require special tubular or cast parts, you can be sure of absolute uniformity and highest quality when they're made by NIBCO.
NORTHERN INDIANA BRASS CO.
ELKHART, INDIANA
VALVES AND FITTINGS SINCE 1904

Inside Dope

(Concluded from Page 1, Column 1)

written by Louis Ruthenburg, president of Servel, president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce, and no stranger to these pages.

And is our face red! AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS could have scooped the "Post" by many weeks on that letter, had we figured out in time just how to feature it.

Henry Dinegar of the War Production Board read it before the "Victory Program" Cincinnati meeting (Oct. 26), and we darned near ran it then, refraining only because (1) it deserved special attention and we decided to wait for a "spot" and (2) in view of the fact that we deem it part of our function to make critical remarks whenever they seemed to be called for, we felt a rejoinder should probably accompany it.

But here is the letter:

"All businessmen should be concerned deeply with the situation I shall attempt to discuss in this letter. It appears so serious to me that this letter—a very long one—is being sent to the 4,150 men who receive the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce mail. Please read it carefully. Then write me your candid opinion.

"The business for which I am responsible and my job, like yours, are concerned with winning the war quickly and decisively to the exclusion of all else.

"Since 1939 I have been wrestling with the problem of converting a refrigerator plant, in which few essential processes are applicable, to war work. For three years my associates and I have been talking with governmental agencies and prime contractors. We have reviewed hundreds of specifications ranging from cartridge clips to airplane wings—from cylinder heads to prefabricated houses.

"We have reduced our working force, retrained workers for war assignments, and recruited new, green labor in competition with other equally harassed employers. Wages have been advanced rapidly, but productive efficiency has declined. Supervision and skilled help are disturbed by competitive offers. The draft has created serious problems, and shortages of materials, machines and equipment constantly threaten the progress of production and the morale of the organization.

"During recent months I have attended countless meetings with governmental officials. Our company has had its prices frozen and its production stopped. We are stuck with big inventories which can only be liquidated as Washington decrees. Week after week we have besieged our bureaucratic masters for decisions which would release orders or provide essential priorities. We have filed briefs, argued endlessly, cajoled and cussed, and exerted tons of effort for ounces of results.

"No doubt you have had similar experiences.

"My object in writing to you today is to inquire if you have found emotional relief from time to time, as I confess I have, **by damning the whole Washington crowd.** Have you repeated the many wise-cracks you have heard about Donald Nelson, Bill Batt, Jim Knowlson, and Leon Henderson with their topheavy, confused, overlapping aggregations of blundering, thumb-fingered manpower? Has it ever occurred to you that this is a highly dangerous pastime?

"I am thinking about the War Production Board particularly because I feel my intimate experience with this agency during the past few months enables me to discuss its virtues and its faults. Jim Knowlson and Bill Batt are old friends of mine. I have known General Knudsen for more than 20 years. I know a number of other men less prominent in WPB who are devoting their energies to the intricate, exasperating and endless problems of production.

"These men, so splendidly representative of the best in American business, have abandoned their personal interests and disrupted their family lives to work endless hours in a distasteful environment without tangible compensation. They undergo constant criticism of a political nature. **Worst of all, they have not had the enthusiastic and whole-hearted support of their own group—businessmen. I think they deserve understanding and support from businessmen—above all others.**

"The problems of reorganizing and managing our country's industrial participation in this terrible, total, globular war are of such inconceivable magnitude and complexity that none of us can evaluate them in true perspective. Years will pass before we can understand all of the implications. We are learning a new business—total war.

"As an industrial manager, I have undertaken from time to time the reorganization of several manufacturing companies. They haven't been "big business" in the American sense of that term. When I have had a free hand and all the 'breaks,' three years have been required to attain my objectives.

"Now, a group of top flight businessmen have been asked to effect **the complete and radical reorganization of all American business—and to do it right now.** They work in a Democracy—thank God—but Democratic government means limited powers.

"They have not been given a free hand. They are hedged about with restrictions and they must be mindful of political considerations at all times. Working without the benefit of trained subordinates, they have had to hire thousands of inexperienced people, catch as catch can. In attempting to correlate the interests of many divergent groups, their decisions are made under terrific pressure. And everything must be done immediately, if not sooner.

"These are only a few of the practical difficulties. Plenty of people—including Hitler—said that American industry could not convert from peace to war in time to avoid defeat. Today they have their answer—"It is being done."

"As early as last May we were reading such typical editorial comment on the industrial war effort as the following from the Evansville Courier:

"'American industry, it is generally agreed now, has shamed the pessimists and done the impossible.

"'War goods to the amount of $20,000,000,000 were turned out last year. It was hoped to double that for this year. But so rapidly has output rolled up that, instead of $40,000,000,000 worth for 1942, the output is expected to reach $58,000,000.000, nearly three times as great as last year.

"'This country is beginning to produce war materials never matched even by the German war machine when concentrating the utmost effort of several countries on that job after years of preparation.'

"Several weeks ago I heard a distinguished, internationally - minded economist of German birth say, 'History will record America's industrial achievement as the outstanding miracle of the war.'

"This is the record of achievement of which we have every reason to be proud. These are the accomplishments of the businessmen Washington asked, without regard for their political beliefs, to come down and pitch. They are good businessmen—men we all respect for their character and ability. **Could you and I suggest more competent men than the present top-side group in WPB? I think not.**

"In the face of these facts we must answer this question: 'Isn't it dangerous to the future of American business to allow our irritation over details to blind us to the over-all results?' But just what are these things about which we complain?

"Material shortages? Of course. You can't reduce inventory turn-over on a nationwide scale, disrupt all supplier-customer relationships, turn automobile plants into gun factories and refrigerator plants into arsenals and expect a continuous, smooth flow of materials, some of which are required in quantities without precedent.

"Red tape? Plenty. But remember that many of our great industrial corporations have had many years in which to achieve their smooth working procedures.

"Incompetent personnel? Certainly. There are no examples in all business history where a hastily assembled force of several thousand inexperienced people was converted into a first rate outfit in the course of a few months.

"It seems to me that our job is to accept these irritating details as the inevitable incidents to the fastest, greatest and most successful industrial changeover in the world's history. That the homely wisdom of the philosopher who years ago said, "A certain amount of fleas is good for a dog" applies here in our appraisal of WPB.

"If Nelson and his businessmen drawn from hundreds of American enterprises fail — what group can succeed? If these representatives of business cannot produce — then all businessmen will be branded as incompetents and failures in the fields for which they are trained.

"The course of action is clear to me.

"We need to begin "boosting" and quit "bellyaching." We need only to look at the production record in any category—planes, ships, tanks, guns, ammunition or construction—for inspiration and confidence. We need to make a definite effort to give these production heroes a "pat on the back" instead of figuring out how we can "kick them in the pants." **They need our help badly. We certainly need theirs.**

"The time has come to tell the great story of American ingenuity. Through the designers, the engineers, the production men, and the vast transportation and distribution system of America we are winning real victories. Let's encourage these people to even greater heights.

"As a general indictment, I think most of us must admit that we have been 'too quick to criticize' and 'too hesitant to praise.' Don't you agree? And hasn't it been your experinece in your own business that your coworkers will respond to **your enthusiasm and encouragement** more readily than to **threats and sarcasm?** Do you think these men who have spent their lives in just such plants as yours and mine are any different now that they work for the government?

"There is another thing we can do today. If we have constructive criticisms and suggestions — and there should be plenty of them—send them to those officials of the War Production Board with whom you have a personal or business acquaintance. Point out in the same manner that you would to any other friend or business associate that 'here is a tip to eliminate some friction and speed up the job.'"

NEED METHYL CHLORIDE?

NOW

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WE expect to be able to supply the current requirements of the refrigeration industry for Methyl Chloride, subject to the regulations of the War Production Board. Order what you need but please do not stock up unnecessarily. Electrochemicals Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. (Inc.), Wilmington, Del.

Important

Don't let idle cylinders hold up supplies now available. Look through your stocks and warehouses for any empty cylinders, or cylinders which can be emptied . . . *and return them promptly.*

DU PONT

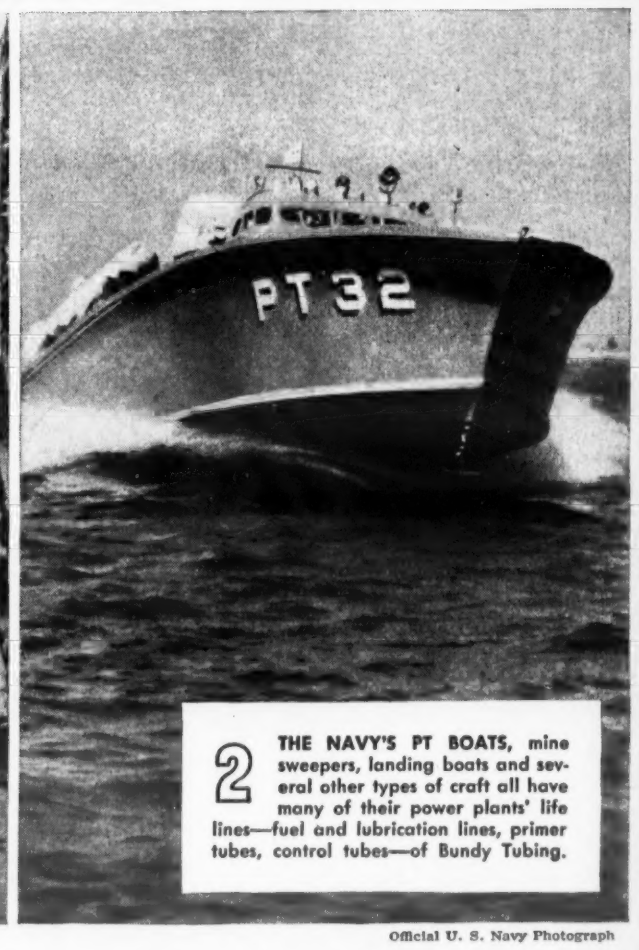
METHYL CHLORIDE

Better Things FOR Better Living . . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

FAMOUS LIFE LINES

1 **SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS,** links in our life line of communications with Australia and New Zealand, are scenes of strenuous activity today. Here the soldiers of a U. S. anti-aircraft battery jockey their gun into place.

Official U. S. Navy Photograph



2 **THE NAVY'S PT BOATS,** mine sweepers, landing boats and several other types of craft all have many of their power plants' life lines—fuel and lubrication lines, primer tubes, control tubes—of Bundy Tubing.

Official U. S. Navy Photograph

THE DAY of men *against* machines is gone. This is a war of men AND machines, working together for Victory. Dependable, ace-high fighting equipment is a "must" on the battlefronts of World War II. The men in the Armed Forces depend for their lives and fighting efficiency on weapons that can stand the gaff.

Life lines of Bundy Tubing fill a vital war role in feeding oil and gas to jeeps, tank destroyers, weapon carriers, PT boats; in carrying refrigerants for chilling food and cooling ammunition and powder rooms; in transmitting hydraulic pressure for tanks and all types of motor vehicles; in providing structural or mechanical tubing for aircraft, gliders, "walkie-talkies," field radios, artillery.

We at Bundy will do our part in seeing that every tank, every warplane, every piece of fighting equipment gets the finest, most dependable tubing Bundy can produce. Bundy Tubing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Photo by U. S. Army Signal Corps

THE ARMY'S "PEEP," like practically every motorized vehicle used by the armed forces, has many of its "life lines" of Bundy Tubing. More than forty types of American-made military vehicles, with an average of twenty or more Bundy Tubing parts, are standing up under gruelling punishment all over the world.

Buy U. S. War Bonds
Get In Your Scrap

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ENGINEERED TO YOUR EXPECTATIONS

BUNDYWELD double-walled steel tubing, hydrogen-brazed, copper-coated inside and outside. From Capillary sizes up to and including $\frac{1}{4}$" O. D. This double-walled type is also available in steel, tin-coated on the outside, and in Monel.

BUNDY ELECTRICWELD steel tubing. Single-walled — butt welded — annealed. Available in sizes up to and including 2" O. D. Can be furnished tin-coated outside in smaller sizes.

BUNDY "TRIPLE-PURPOSE" tubing. Double-walled, rolled from two strips, joints opposite, welded into a solid wall. Available in all Monel; all steel; Monel inside—steel outside; Monel outside—steel inside. Sizes up to and including $\frac{5}{8}$" O. D.

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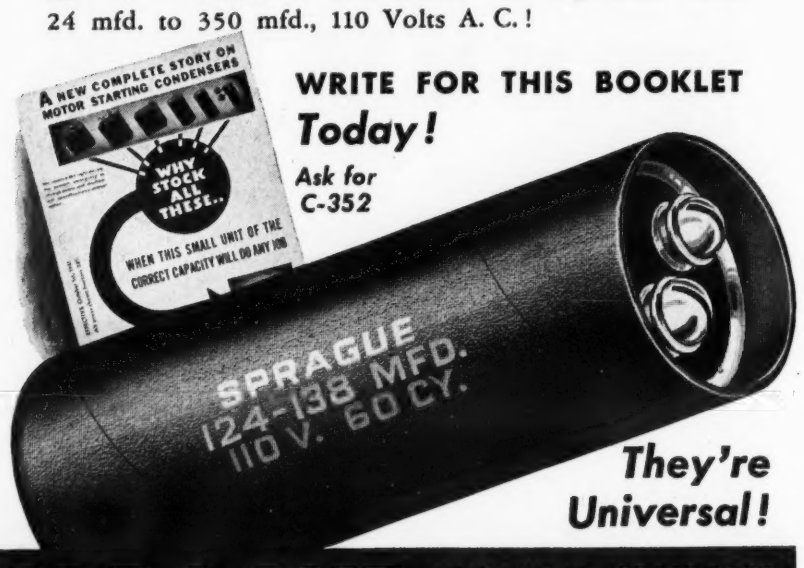
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In these days of speedy mass production it still takes more than a formula to make a product outstanding. Skill and craftsmanship throughout every department are the "plus values" in Virginia products.

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AGENTS FOR KINETIC'S "FREON-12"
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Servicing the G-E Scotch Yoke Refrigerator Machine

From the General Electric Service Dept. Educational Film of the Same Name

(INSTALMENT 11: ICE FREEZING COMPLAINTS)

Editor's Note: The editorial material on this page is a published version of "Servicing Scotch Yoke Machines," originally presented as a sound slide film produced by the Products Service Division of General Electric's Appliance and Merchandise Department. The material is appearing in instalment form in Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News, by permission of the General Electric Co. The final instalment on "Noise" will appear in the March 1 issue of the News.

Previous instalments are:

Instalment 1 (Sept. 28)—Principles of Machine Operation.

Instalment 2 (Oct. 12)—Operation of the Temperature Control.

Instalment 3 (Oct. 26)—Finding Out Why Sealed Unit Will Not Run.

Instalment 4 (Nov. 9)—Checking Temperature Control and Starting Relay.

Instalment 5 (Nov. 23) Checking Capacitor and Wiring to Find Trouble.

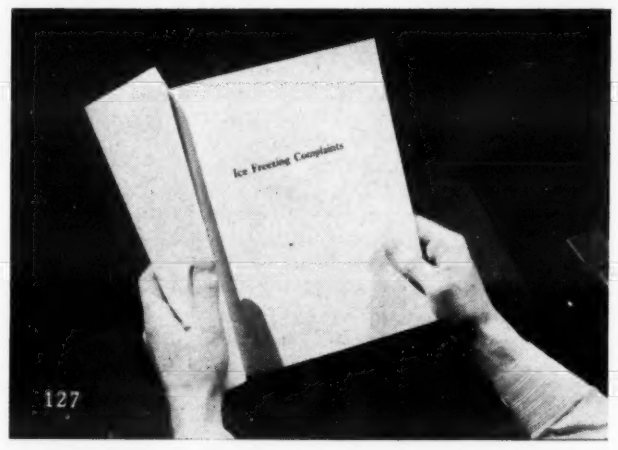
Instalment 6 (Dec. 7)—"Will Not Run" and "Trips Off on Overload" Complaints.

Instalment 7 (Dec. 21)—Correcting Complaint of "Unsatisfactory Refrigeration."

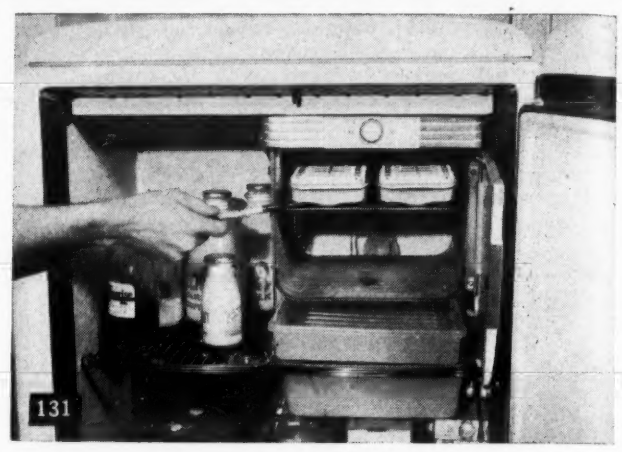
Instalment 8 (Jan. 4)—Correcting Control Problems and Checking Other Symptoms.

Instalment 9 (Jan. 18)—Discharge Valve Leaks and Stuck Float Valves.

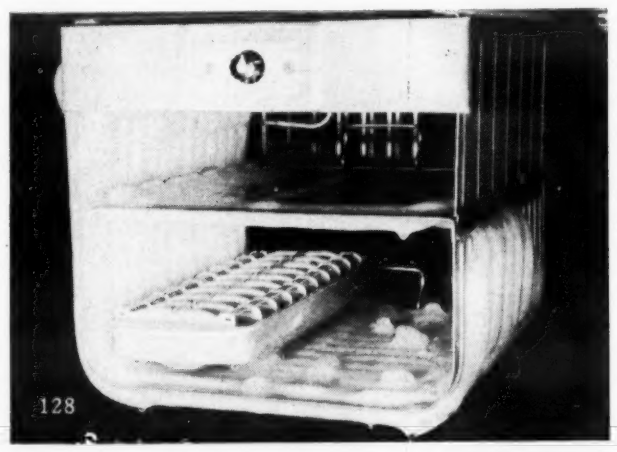
Instalment 10 (Feb. 1)—Cabinet Temperatures Too Low.



(127) Closely related to refrigeration complaints are those on ice freezing. We have separated them, because a machine that holds proper evaporator and cabinet temperatures should freeze ice normally. Here are some of the causes for slow ice freezing.

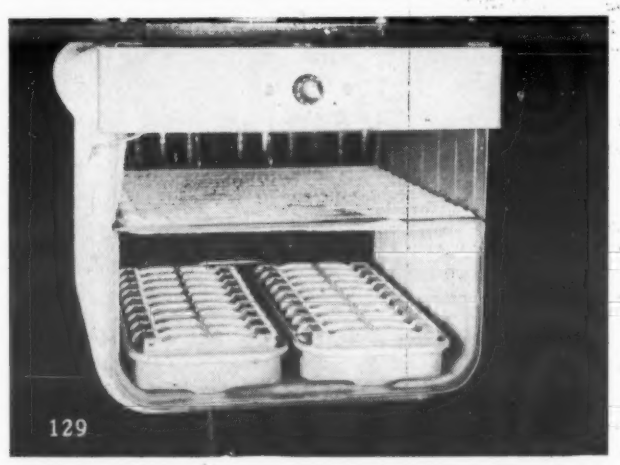


(131) The Location of the Tray: On almost all machines, ice freezing on the refrigerated shelves is slower than on the bottom of the evaporator. The use of removable shelves for freezing is not recommended.



(128) The ice tray makes poor contact with the evaporator! A tray placed in a heavily frosted evaporator tends to sit up on the ice, which insulates it from the evaporator.

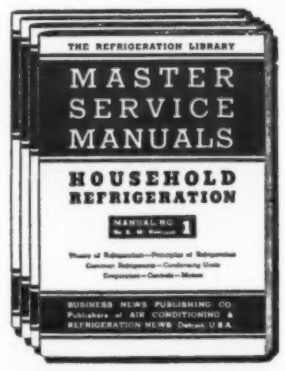
(132) The Control Position: Fast freezing should not be expected when the control is left at the warmer positions. Set the control at the coldest position, and when finished return it to normal.



(129) For fast freezing, spill a little water on the evaporator surface so that the tray will freeze to it.

(133) Dessert Freezing: Desserts require a lower temperature than water and take longer to freeze. The length of time will depend on the ingredients.

Household Refrigeration Service Manuals - $1. Each



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BUSINESS NEWS PUBLISHING CO., 5229 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Service for the Duration

Operator in Pittsburgh Suburb Tells How He Handles His Business

PITTSBURGH—"We expect to be in the service picture for the duration so long as no further changes are made in the Draft status of refrigeration servicemen," says R. Sladek, owner, Valley Sales & Service Co., 606 Rebecca Ave., in suburban Wilkinsburg.

"About 90% of our operations is service work, and right now we definitely have more work than we can handle." If smaller service companies can't hold on, that is going to give additional work — too much work—to those companies which remain in business, Mr. Sladek opines.

"Today we schedule our work," says Mr. Sladek. "Any job on contract and with food spoilage at stake definitely has priority preference. On regular contracts we give it 24-hour service. With more than one priority job on hand, preference depends upon how much and what food is in danger of spoiling.

"About 90% of our work is done outside the shop on service calls," says Mr. Sladek. The 10% in the shop consists of work on compressors, sealed replacements, and minor repairs such as a discharge valve.

"Nowadays," says Mr. Sladek, "a most-valuable asset is experience in working on certain manufacturer's lines of merchandise. Our men are experienced. We have three. Despite the manpower situation we succeeded in adding one of these men to our staff just recently. He has had six years of domestic experience, and is doing well, showing that in this case a war worker can work a few hours extra daily and still keep in trim.

PART-TIME WORKER HELPS

"This service man is 40 years old, was a 4-H with occupational deferment; now is classified as a 3-B. He shifted from the employ of a local utility into war work. This new shift starts at 3 p.m. So from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. each day he helps us out.

"We don't send this service man on long-distance trips where he might get tied up," says Mr. Sladek, "but on out-of-the-shop calls we keep him closeby on smaller-commercial and domestic installations. He lives but three blocks from the shop and but four miles from his war plant. He commutes by trolley.

"This summer he will be a big help to us when a little work will keep us going. What's more, this service man wants to stay in service work part-time, 1. to keep brushed up so he won't go stale (there's post-war planning)! and 2. at the same time make extra money."

Even with this man and our two regular service employes, though, says Mr. Sladek, the shop has three dozen motors tied up—and this is winter! Faster supplying of replacement parts is needed to ease this situation, especially with summer coming.

"Probably by mid-summer," says Mr. Sladek, "there will be enough work on hand were we able to handle it, to require putting in two or three telephones just to take the calls. One company can handle only so much, however, for priority rulings entail responsibility.

"In that regard AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION NEWS to me today has more value than a bible, because I have so little free time. I am senior air-raid warden in my section, and this war-time activity is increasing so much that one tends to get into a rut and can't help it. I don't get to read my newspaper half the time.

"But I do read REFRIGERATION NEWS. It edits regulations I haven't the time to check into, and there isn't anything else available so quickly that is official. Without it, it would be very easy to violate some rules because they are changed so often. Each of my NEWS copies is not cut up, but kept intact, and red-penciled. You'll find them all through my files.

KEEPING UP ON PRIORITIES

"Using the NEWS as our priority guide," continues Mr. Sladek, "we have done quite a bit of work on food cabinets. Last month, for example, we installed five frosted-food cabinets for a manufacturer; priorities for one group of food stores brought in more orders, and in November and December we installed 20 low-temperature cases for a food chain.

"We handle service on national accounts," says Mr. Sladek, and "pick up through that outlet 200 installations in one group, 150 in another; and we get some service work from war plants, viz.: airplane, manufacturing, safety appliances. Probably 75% of our original installation sales come back to us in service work.

"Gas limitations on our two trucks have been reduced. One truck traveling 9,000 miles has had its gas-rationed mileage reduced to 4,500. Mileage of the other truck was reduced one-third.

"Our truck trips are scheduled. We do not take independent calls singly in any one direction. Instead, unless there is a breakdown somewhere in commercial equipment, we bunch our work to take East Liberty district one day, handle two calls on the Northside and one in Etna on the way back the next day, and make five calls to Braddock, Turtle Creek on the next day's trip.

"On A-1-C priority we will drive 30 miles away to Brownsville. If a small dealer discontinues, we must move his cabinets out, bring them back to the shop, and fix them up for placement elsewhere."

Predict '1 in 4' Workers Soon to Be a Woman

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Soon one out of every four workers in American war production industries will be a woman," War Manpower Chairman Paul V. McNutt announced last week.

Four million women are now working in war plants, out of a total war labor force of 17,500,000, he said.

To meet 1943 war production goals, the number of women workers must increase Mr. McNutt stated, until, by the end of the year, they will be filling almost 30 percent of all war production jobs. By that time it is expected that 6,000,000 women will be in war work.

"Women will play an even greater role, numerically and proportionately, in the essential civilian trades and services which are necessary to maintain the war time economy. Here they are replacing men called to the armed services and those needed in the heaviest industrial jobs which women do not have the strength to fill. Women are already being used in such traditionally male jobs as gas station attendants, taxicab and delivery truck drivers, butchers, mail carriers, and even construction laborers. This trend will increase until by the end of the year as many as 45 percent of the workers in these jobs will be women."

"In the direct war industries the proportion of women workers is rising rapidly," Mr. McNutt said.

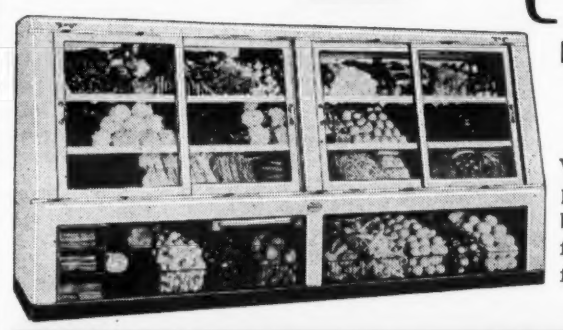
The war industries employing the largest proportion of women workers in September are: electrical machinery with 36% women employes; communications equipment with 48% women; scientific and technical instruments, 34%; electrical equipment, 27%; small-arms ammunition, 35%; other ammunition, 28%; chemicals and allied industries, 23%; rubber products, 33%; and fire arms, 22%.

Even in a heavy industry, such as ordnance, 19% of the workers are women. In the manufacture of guns of over 60 calibre, and tanks, both of which involve heavy metal work, the proportion of women workers is 9% and 7% respectively.

G-E Issues Motors Record For Maintenance Engineers

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—Available from the General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., to all maintenance engineers, is a motor record card (GES-1526A) of convenient size (4 by 6 inch) for card files and containing spaces on both sides for the recording of essential information on each motor as well as the nature and extent of inspections and repairs.

Sherer 1st FOR VALUE FOR SALES FOR PROFIT



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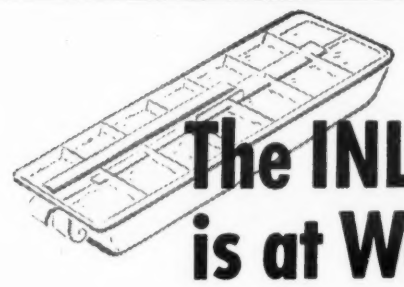

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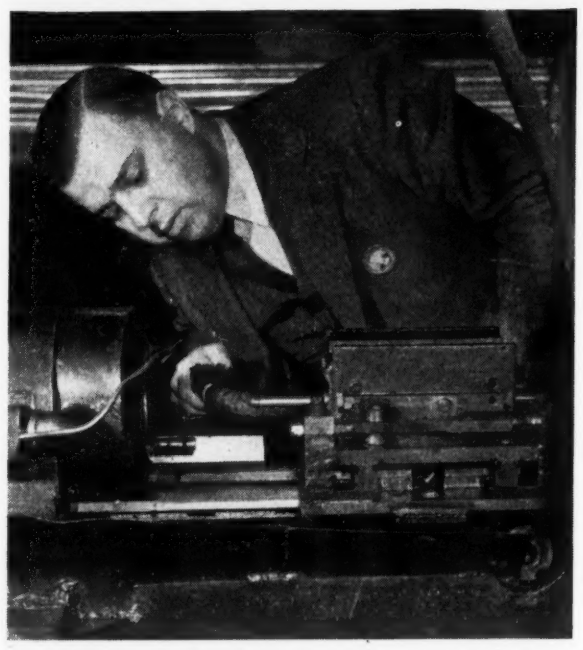
New Hill Spinning Process— Developed for Refrigeration— Proves Boon to War Effort



Inventor Walter P. Hill is inspecting a primer tube formed by his spinning process on a hand-operated experimental machine. In actual practice, lathes, screw machines or drill presses can be used. Automatic production, achieved with solenoid operated hydraulic holding devices, boosts production to several thousand units per hour.

By James B. Smith

This is the story of Walter P. Hill —the self-sure, small town rich man's kid who adopted an "it can be done" slogan and by way of proving it invented a metal working process which bids fair to revolutionize the metal working industry.

The story of Walt Hill is of particular interest to the refrigeration industry for it was in producing a refrigerating unit part that Hill invented the new process, for which he has lately been decorated by the President of the United States with the country's highest civilian citation.

USE IN ORDNANCE

Adapted to ordnance production, Hill's discovery has cut costs, time and materials used in the production of certain ammunition components, and has increased efficiency and dependability to a point where lives of American fighting men are being saved, America's battles are being won as a result. Projected into the realm of postwar production, this new process will help cut costs in this and dozens of other industries, will make possible the fabrication of better and better civilian goods at lower costs.

Walt Hill grew up in the pint sized town of Morenci, Mich. (pop. 1,778), the errant son of a prosperous general machine shop owner. His interest in the local school centered mostly in extra-cirrucular activities until, called on the carpet by the principal and goaded into doing the theoretically impossible, he crammed six years of work into his four year high school career and concluded that doing the jobs that "can't" be done might well have possibilities as a lifetime hobby.

Ten years later, holding a rather important position in a Detroit fire extinguisher manufacturing concern, Hill was solicited one day for brass tube business by the Wolverine Tube Co. The energetic salesman, by way of demonstrating Wolverine's manufacturing facilities, conducted Hill on a tour of the plant. Fascinated by the operation, Hill applied for a job on the spot—and was hired as a 50 cent-an-hour machinist in the tube bending department.

PRELIMINARY WORK

A few months later, Hill, as manager of the department, was confronted with the problem of fabricating a refrigerant receiver shell at a price below the 70-odd-cents the prominent manufacturing prospect was then paying for the shells produced by a deep draw process. Undaunted by the fact that Wolverine's own engineering department and several metal fabricating firms had rejected the hope of producing the shell by spinning the rounded ends to shape, Hill took the sample home and went to work on it with his basement drill press.

Several dozen attempts to turn the tube ends down to the torpedo-nose shape called for ended in disheartening failure. No interior mandrel, despite its shape, and despite frequent annealings, would eliminate the wrinkles and ruffles that persisted in forming on the rounded portion of the tube as it was spun down.

Finally, convinced that no turning of the tube over a mandrel would produce the shell satisfactorily, Hill reversed his procedure and produced the first of 37 experimental forming tools in which the rounded shape he was working for was cut out of the forming tool.

MANY EXPERIMENTS

First results were little better than before for, as the spinning tube was fed into the hollowed out tool, wrinkles and creases formed on the inside wall. Strangely enough, however, friction of the tube against the tool wall created enough heat to make the tube self-annealing, and in the spinning process the tube turned cherry red from the fraction-induced rise in temperature.

Anxious to watch this process more closely, Hill drilled a round hole through the tool at the point where the rounding action began — purely for the purpose of watching the action as the heat increased, and to help dissipate the heat of friction.

Finding the first hole in the wrong place, he drilled a second hole nearer the bottom of the hollowed space in the tool, then a third at the bottom itself.

Surprisingly, the wrinkles and ferrules almost disappeared. Pressure of the tube evidently forced heat and metal out into the holes, then down to the point of tube closure, where it distributed itself evenly into the tube wall.

From then on, finding the correct opening to be cut in the tool wall was merely a matter of experimentation. Final results showed that an equilateral triangular opening on one side of the tool, with the point at the bottom of the hollowed area and with a base roughly one-third the diameter of the tube did the job perfectly.

Basic and process patents were granted Wolverine Tube Co. and Hill for the invention, and subsequent experiments have shown the process to be even better than at first believed.

Metallurgically, the spinning produces complete annealed, ductile metal in the formed area. Grain structure of the metal is actually improved, for while grain structure does not change, grain size is reduced greatly as a result of the heat and pressure, so that in many respects, a refinement of the metal takes place in the forming.

Best of all, the process can be used with many other metals, such as aluminum, steel, magnesium and even Dowmetal in addition to copper and brass.

Tool cost for the process is negligible—one tool, or die, covering the entire process and lasting indefinitely. On one job, for example, the life of the tool has been found to be from 50,000 to 250,000 pieces. The cost of this tool was less than $5. Tools of

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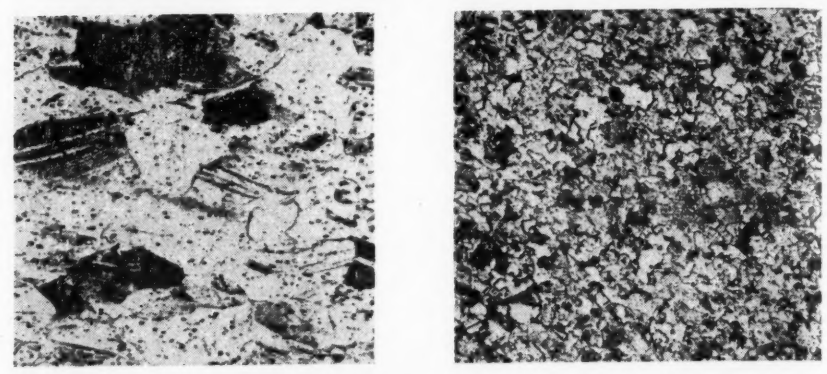
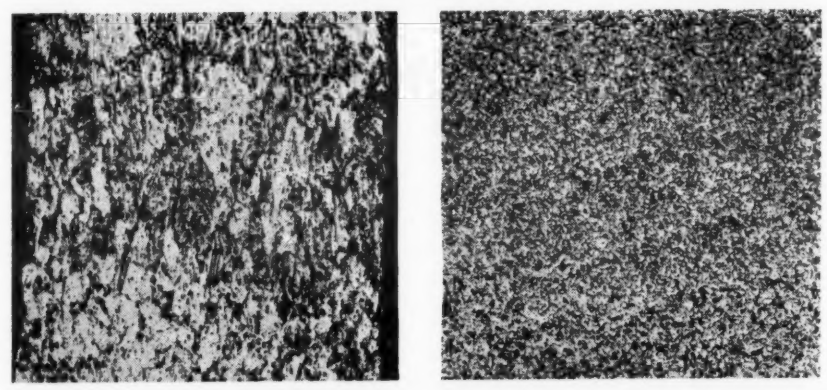
Effects of Spinning on Metal Structure



Photomicrographs of grain structures in 2 and 1 leaded brass tube wall show character of metal before and after spinning. Left, cold drawn tube, annealed, before spinning. Right, same specimen after spinning.



Left, another magnification (approximately 75X) of a cold drawn tube, harder than above specimen, before spinning. Note strain lines. Right, after spinning—small, even grain structure demonstrates refinements occurring during self-annealing spinning process.

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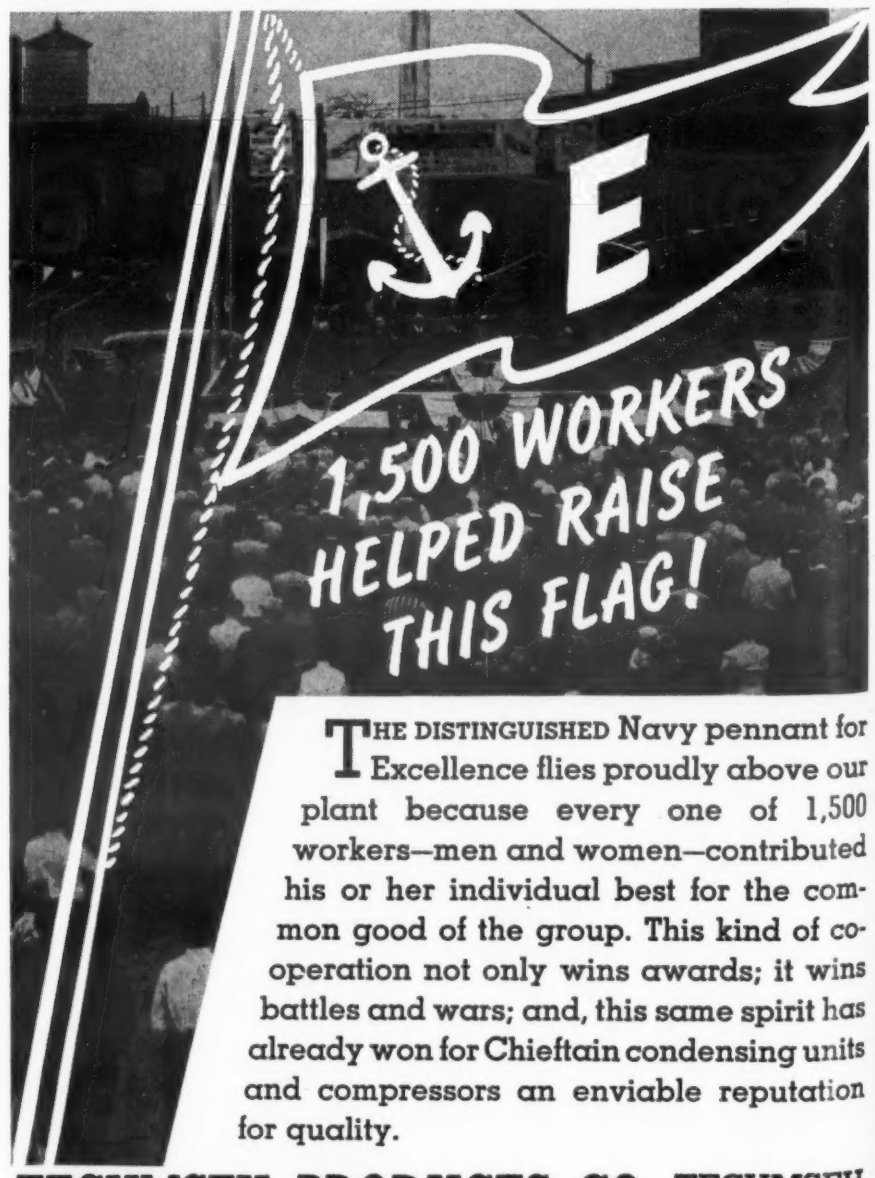

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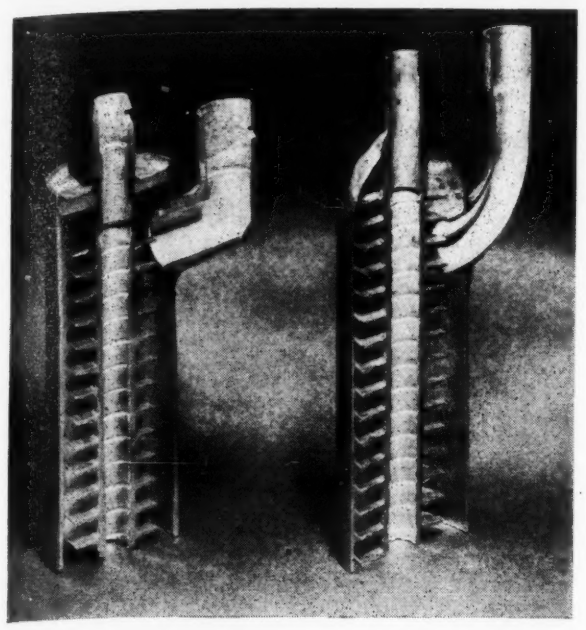
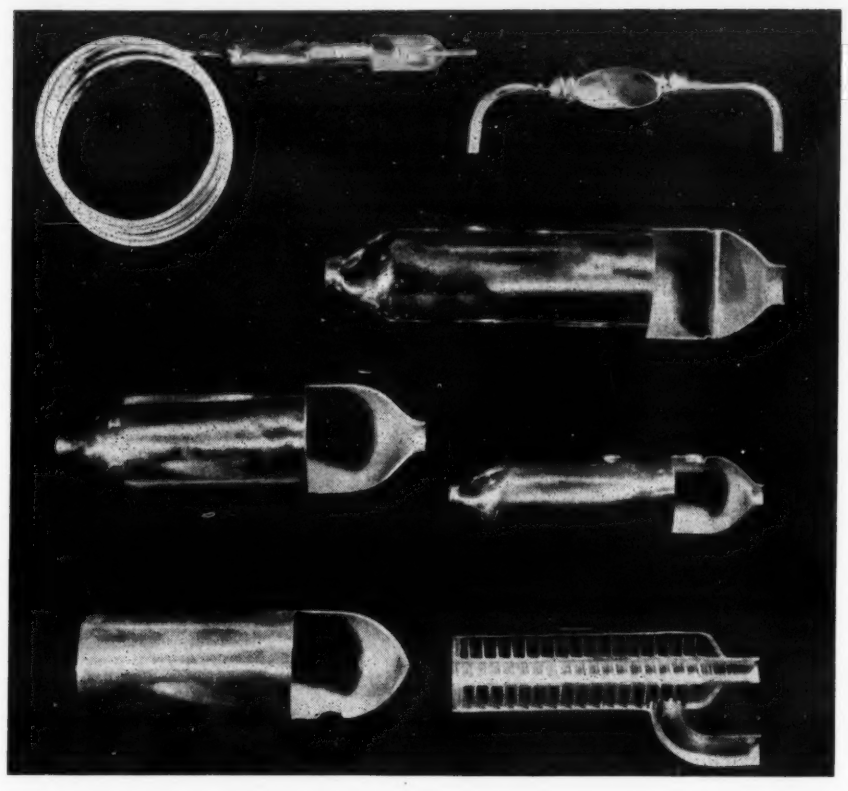
Refrigeration Accessories Produced by Wolverine Tube Engineer's Process



Cutaway section of refrigeration heat exchangers. Sample at left shows old soldered-disk method of closing large tube end. At right, unit made by Hill process. Besides being quicker, neater, and less costly, new process is said to reduce leakage possibilities.

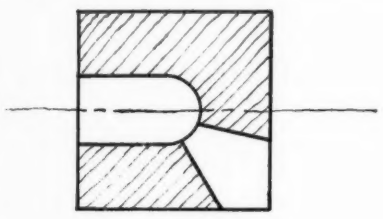


Samples of various refrigeration parts made by the Hill method. Either partial or complete closures can be made, with relatively close tolerances.

Process Developed for Refrigeration Parts Used To Speed War Effort

(Concluded from Page 20, Column 5)

low Rockwell test—57 is best—stand up far better than those of extreme hardness, and relatively low speeds (150 to 1,200 r.p.m. depending on the tube used) have been most satisfactory. Wall thickness of the tube is not a restricting factor—tubes of three inch diameter, with a wall of only .025 inches, and two inch tubes with a .016 inch wall can be fabricated easily, as can tubes with relatively heavy walls.



Sketch of tool used in Hill process, showing position of relief-area opening.

In forming early samples, Hill found that continued pressure on the tube being driven into the tool produced heavier wall surfaces in the closure area, and, following a complete closure, heavier walls in the closed end of the tube could be built up indefinitely.

Numerous applications of the Hill process to replace deep drawn shells have been made in the refrigeration industry already, notably in accumulator shells heat exchanger and dehydrator production, where costs are said to have been cut from 50 to 75% in each instance. Many more applications, perhaps even bringing a revolution on the production of small diameter tubing itself, are sure to follow the war, because of the close tolerances, great accuracy, complete one-step fabrication and annealing, and negligible tool costs achieved with the process.

At present, military secrecy prevents a complete description of the advantages in ordnance production of the process invented by the 33-year-old protege of the refrigeration industry. It can be told, however, that primer tubes for heavy ammunition and numerous other metal components for the various armed force branches are being produced by Wolverine and its licensees in fantastic quantities. Unbelievable reductions in costs, in metals used, and in ammunition and gun failures have resulted.

Hill's process may well turn out to be one of the secret weapons which will help win the war at lower costs in Allied lives and money than seemed possible before a Frankford ordnance expert stumbled across a refrigerant accumulator shell made by this method, and realized its potentialities, and the contribution this industry's peacetime competitive progress had made to the war effort.

Lawrence Wilson Joins Walker Designing Staff

DETROIT—George W. Walker, designer of automobiles, appliances and other products, announces the addition to his staff of Lawrence H. Wilson, of this city.

Wilson has had wide experience in this field, having served for a number of years as product designer and stylist to the Norge and Detroit Vapor Stove Divisions of Borg-Warner Corp., and as consultant to several other Michiagn appliance manufacturers.

In addition to civilian products work, Mr. Walker has been commuting weekly to Washington as Chief Designer of Ordnance.

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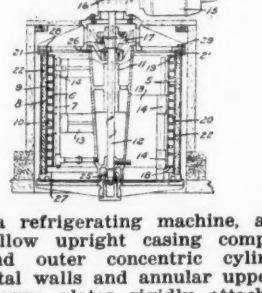
PATENTS

Weeks of Dec. 29 & Jan. 5

(Concluded from Feb. 1 Issue)

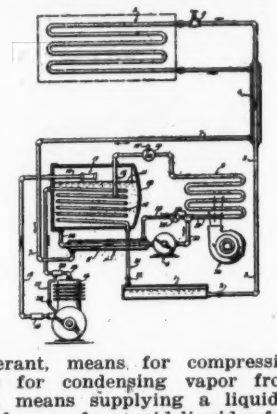
2,307,311. REFRIGERATING MACHINE. Ernest F. Vilter and Stephen A. Husty, Milwaukee, Wis., assignors to the Vilter Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., a corporation of Wisconsin. Application Oct. 13, 1941, Serial No. 414,792. 2 Claims. (Cl. 62—106).



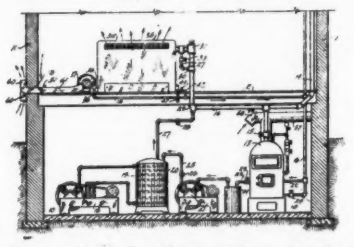
1. In a refrigerating machine, an annular hollow upright casing comprising inner and outer concentric cylindrical sheet metal walls and annular upper and lower closure plates rigidly attached to the opposite end portions of said walls to form an enclosed annular refrigerant confining space of uniform width, a continuous helical sheet metal rib of uniform width interposed between said walls and having its inner edge rigidly attached to said inner wall and its outer edge slightly spaced from said outer wall while its upper and lower ends terminate short of said closure plates to provide annular unobstructed supply and discharge chambers, means for admitting refrigerant to one of said chambers and from the other through said outer wall, suspension means for said casing associated with the upper portion of said outer wall near said upper closure plate, and a rotor revolvable within said casing and having scraper blades cooperable with the inner smooth cylindrical surface of said inner wall.

2,307,380. REFRIGERATION. Carroll W. Baker, Los Angeles, Calif. Application Dec. 26, 1939, Serial No. 311,042. 13 Claims. (Cl. 62—115).

2. A refrigerating system comprising the combination of means supplying a liquid refrigerant, means for compressing and means for condensing vapor from said liquid, means supplying a liquid absorbent of vapor from said liquid refrigerant, means for increasing the pressure of a portion of said absorbent liquid, means for mixing vapor of said liquid refrigerant with said absorbent liquid of increased pressure, and means for expanding said absorbent liquid of increased pressure in heat exchange relation to said condensing means.

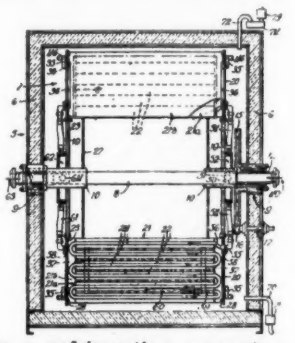


2,307,422. COOLING SYSTEM FOR BUILDINGS. Robert W. Richards, Denver, Colo. Application Sept. 12, 1940, Serial No. 356,465. 3 Claims. (Cl. 257—8).



3. In a steam heating system for buildings having steam radiators with steam mains leading to said radiators and drain lines leading from said radiators, means for circulating a cooling medium through said radiators comprising: a plant for refrigerating said medium; a conduit extending from the refrigerating plant to the radiators in the hollow interiors of the said steam mains; and a suction device connected to said drain lines for withdrawing the cooling medium therefrom after it has passed through said radiators and returning same to said refrigeration plant.

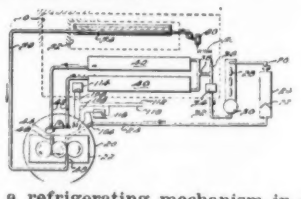
2,307,548. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. Andrew Jackson Stone, Boston, Mass. Application Dec. 28, 1940, Serial No. 372,033. 13 Claims. (Cl. 62—114).



1. In a refrigerating apparatus, a rotatable drum comprising radial walls disposed to provide freezing compartments, and means supporting said walls for limited movement in directions circumferentially of the drum.

REISSUE

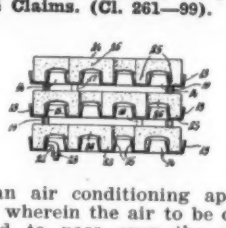
22,245. REFRIGERATING MECHANISM. Glenn Muffly, Springfield, Ohio. Original No. 2,295,124, dated Sept. 8, 1942, Serial No. 144,698, May 25, 1937. Application for reissue Nov. 3, 1942, Serial No. 464,350. 17 Claims. (Cl. 62—116).



1. In a refrigerating mechanism in combination, refrigerant condensing means provided with independent suction ports and adapted to simultaneously exert independent suction effects therethrough, a pair of evaporators, means for delivering refrigerant from said condensing means to said evaporators in parallel including refrigerant regulating means controlling the flow of refrigerant to one of said evaporators and to a second refrigerant regulating means in series with the first-mentioned regulating means and with the other of said evaporators, a suction duct connecting one of said evaporators to one of said suction ports, and a separate suction duct connecting the other of said evaporators with the other of said suction ports.

Weeks of Jan. 12 & 19

2,307,938. AIR CONDITIONING APPARATUS. Arnold Mathias, New Rochelle, N. Y. Application May 8, 1941, Serial No. 392,427. 4 Claims. (Cl. 261—99).

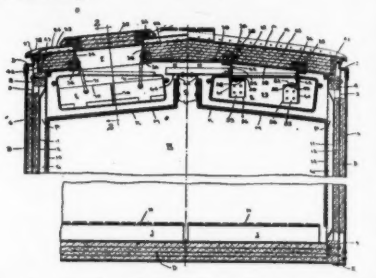


1. In an air conditioning apparatus of the type wherein the air to be conditioned is caused to pass over the surfaces of bibulous material; a humidifying unit comprising a plurality of superposed troughs having openings through their bottoms, channels between said openings adapted to contain water to a predetermined depth, blocks of bibulous material having portions bridging the openings in the respective troughs and portions extending into and seating on the base of the channels, the blocks in each of the troughs being arranged in checkered relation to each other and in horizontally staggered relation to the blocks in the adjacent trough and means for supporting the troughs at a greater distance apart than the height of the blocks within the troughs.

2,307,947. ABSORPTION REFRIGERATING MACHINE. Charles Alfred Payne, Ilford, England. Application May 12, 1942, Serial No. 442,596. In Great Britain May 12, 1941. 4 Claims. (Cl. 62—119.5).

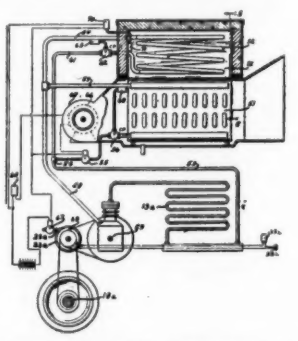
1. In a continuous absorption refrigerating machine an absorber comprising a normally horizontal tube having an inlet for refrigerant vapor and a bottom outlet for rich absorption liquor, a durable liquid-retaining lining in contact with the inner surface of said tube, means for admitting weak absorption liquor into said tube and supplying said liquor along the crest of said liquid-retaining lining, and means for cooling said tube.

2,308,036. REFRIGERATOR CAR CONSTRUCTION. Victor E. West, Chicago, Ill., assignor to Standard Railway Devices Co., a corporation of Delaware. Application June 20, 1940, Serial No. 341,411. 10 Claims. (Cl. 62—17).



1. In a refrigerator car, spaced apart side plates, roof sheets extending between said plates, a carline extending substantially between and supported by said side plates, a hatch frame secured to said carline and extending therebelow, spaced apart purlins secured to said hatch frame in spaced relation below said roof sheets, a refrigerant container subjacent said purlins, said purlins being at least as long as said container, and means to secure the end portions of said container to said purlins.

2,308,079. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS. Charles F. Henney, Dayton, Ohio, assignor to General Motors Corp., Dayton, Ohio, a corporation of Delaware. Original application March 31, 1934, Serial No. 718,323. Divided and this application August 3, 1939, Serial No. 288,193. 3 Claims. (Cl. 62—6).



2. An air conditioning apparatus comprising a phase-changing holdover, evapo-

(Continued on Page 23, Column 1)

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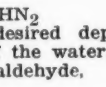
Patents (Cont.)

(Continued from Page 22, Column 5)

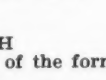
rator means and a refrigerant liquefying unit operatively connected together, said evaporator means including an air cooling section and a holdover cooling section, said sections being in parallel refrigerant flow relationship, means for thermally exchanging heat between air to be conditioned and said air cooling section when said refrigerant liquefying unit has excess refrigerating capacity, a first valve in said air cooling section having means to maintain the evaporating pressure below a predetermined pressure in said air cooling section, a second valve in said holdover cooling section having means to maintain the evaporating pressure below a predetermined pressure in said holdover cooling section, a third valve controlling the flow of refrigerant to said air cooling section, means responsive to the temperature of said holdover for starting and stopping the operation of said refrigerant liquefying unit, means for thermally exchanging heat between air to be conditioned and said holdover when said unit lacks sufficient refrigerating capacity, said first and second valves being arranged to be open simultaneously when said refrigerant liquefying unit has excess capacity.

2,308,246. ANTIFREEZING MEDIUM. Herbert S. Polin and Albert I. Nerken, New York, N. Y., assignors to H. S. Polin Laboratories, Inc., a corporation of New York. No drawing. Application June 1, 1939, Serial No. 276,794.

An antifreezing medium comprising water, a quantity of formamide,



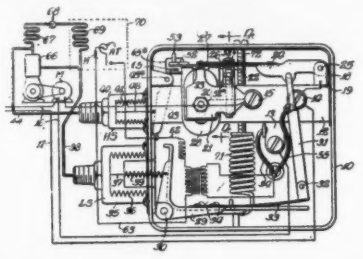
sufficient to produce desired depression of the freezing point of the water, and a small quantity of formaldehyde,



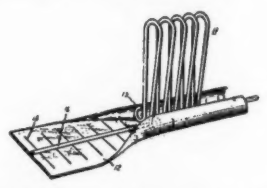
to prevent deterioration of the formamide.

2,308,313. REFRIGERATION CONTROL STRUCTURE. Burton E. Shaw, Bristol, Ind., assignor to Penn Electric Switch Co., Goshen, Ind., a corporation of Iowa. Application Nov. 4, 1940, Serial No. 364,270. 13 Claims. (Cl. 62—4).

1. In a refrigeration control structure, a switch arm having cut-in and cut-out positions, an electromagnet to move said switch arm to cut-out position when said electromagnet is energized, switch contacts controlled by said switch arm and connected in circuit with a refrigerant compressor motor, means responsive to low side pressure of the refrigerant system and operable to move said switch arm to cut-out position and to cut-in position, the setting of said low side pressure responsive means being such that it moves the switch arm to cut-in position only after the evaporator coil of the refrigerator system has been defrosted, an air thermostat responsive to the temperature of air in the space being refrigerated and controlling said electromagnet to energize it when said thermostat responds to a predetermined low temperature of the air space in the refrigerator, said thermostat including an anticipating heater for reducing the differential of operation of said air thermostat, and means responsive to the high side refrigerant pressure for moving said switch arm to cut-out position at any time independent of said electromagnet and of said low side pressure responsive means, said last means including a spring arm engageable with said switch arm to move it to cut-in position when said high side pressure responsive means returns to normal position if said electromagnet is deenergized and said low side pressure responsive device is in cut-in position.

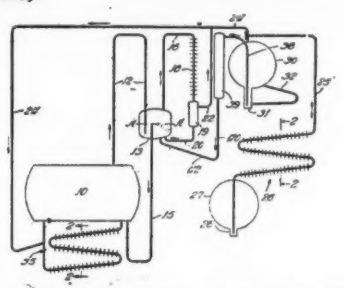


2,308,319. HEAT EXCHANGE SURFACE. Myles J. Stanton, Bloomfield, N. J., assignor to General Electric Co., a corporation of New York. Application Nov. 25, 1939, Serial No. 306,089. 4 Claims. (Cl. 29—157.3).



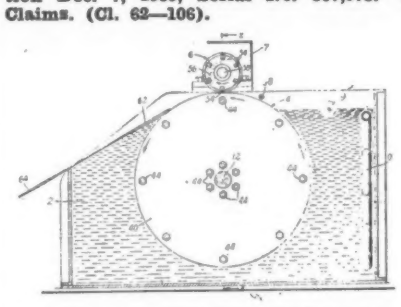
1. A method of forming a heat exchanger including a body to or from which heat is to be transferred comprising forming a plurality of heat transfer members with heat transfer portions and anchoring portions, providing a strip of heat conductive material with a plurality of longitudinally spaced openings, assembling a plurality of said members in spaced-apart relationship, bending the edges of said strip into engagement with said anchoring portions of said members, placing solder adjacent said openings and said anchoring portions, disposing said assembled members and strip adjacent said body and fastening said assembly to said body by heating said assembly until said solder runs through said openings into contact with the surface of said body.

2,308,520 ABSORPTION REFRIGERATOR. John Lithgow and Leslie K. Jackson, Cleveland, Ohio, assignors to Sears, Roebuck and Co., Chicago, Ill., a corporation of New York. Application June 18, 1938, Serial No. 214,441. 10 Claims. (Cl. 62—118).



1. In an intermittent absorption refrigerating system, an evaporator having a sump, a generator, means between said generator and the evaporator for collecting absorbent liquid, and a drain conduit having its inlet end in said sump, said conduit providing a downward path for drain liquid with an enlarged portion therein and terminating in an upwardly sloping portion having its outlet end permanently liquid sealed, said upwardly sloping portion being of sufficient length to substantially dissipate heat from the hot fluids of said liquid seal.

2,308,541. REFRIGERATION. Francis M. Raver, York, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Flakice Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Application Dec. 7, 1939, Serial No. 307,978. 25 Claims. (Cl. 62—106).



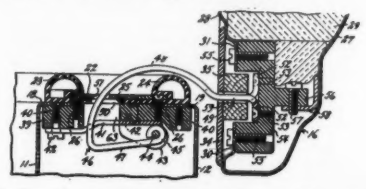
1. In apparatus for manufacturing a congealed product, in combination: a substantially rigid freezing surface; means for supplying liquid to be congealed to said surface to form a sheet of congealed material thereon; and means for removing successive body portions of said sheet of congealed material from said surface, comprising, wedging means including a wedging edge and means mounting said wedging means and said surface for relative movement with respect to each other to cause said wedging edge to successively progress across said sheet while having substantially only single point contact with said sheet to wedge successive body portions of said sheet free from said sheet and from said surface.

9. In the art of congealing liquids, the steps of: supplying liquid to be congealed to a substantially rigid surface; withdrawing heat from said surface to thereby form a layer of congealed liquid thereon; tempering the congealed liquid; and wedging successive portions from a free edge portion of the layer of tempered congealed liquid while congealed to said surface to thereby free such successive portions from the layer and surface.

2,308,665. REFRIGERATION. Glenn F. Zellhoefer, Normal, and Carl S. Marvel, Urbana, Ill., and Michael J. Copley, Philadelphia, Pa., assignors, by direct and mesne assignments, to Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corp., Bloomington, Ill., a corporation of Illinois. No Drawing. Application May 10, 1940. Serial No. 334,346. 11 Claims. (Cl. 252—69).

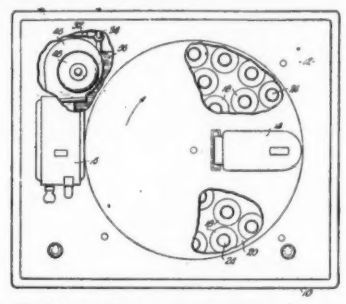
1. A working fluid for an absorption refrigerating system, which comprises a refrigerant selected from the group consisting of water and alcohols boiling below approximately 212° F. and a normally liquid absorbent having a boiling point above approximately 364° F. which is selected from the group consisting of aliphatic polyamines, N- substituted aliphatic polyamides, and N- substituted aliphatic amides.

2,309,001. REFRIGERATOR. Alfred E. Nave, Newburgh, and Walter A. Kuenzli, Evansville, Ind., assignors to Servel, Inc., New York, N. Y., a corporation of Delaware. Application Dec. 22, 1939, Serial No. 310,580. 5 Claims. (Cl. 20—35).



1. In the combination of a refrigerated cabinet having a food storage compartment accessible by means of a door opening, and a door for closing said opening and which when closed is substantially entirely outside the plane of said access opening and forms substantially an entire front wall for said cabinet, that improvement which comprises a hinge having an arcuate leaf or arm mounted on a pintle in a cavity in a side wall of said cabinet, said arcuate leaf projecting through a slot at the forward end of said side wall, said door being attached to the projecting end of said leaf so as to hang on said hinge, and a sealing gasket encircling said access opening between said cabinet and said door and located so as to form a seal therebetween when the door is closed and on a line that is outside of said slot so as to seal against breathing of air through said slot into said cavity.

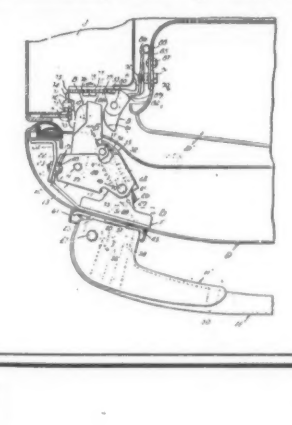
2,309,006. REFRIGERATING APPARATUS FOR VENDING MACHINES. Olaf C. Olsen, Kansas City, Mo., assignor to C. Earl Hovey, trustee, Kansas City, Mo. Application April 2, 1941, Serial No. 386,489. 8 Claims. (Cl. 62—102).



1. Refrigerating apparatus for bottle vending machines comprising an insulated case; a rack for holding the bottles vertically; a coil for a refrigerant disposed below the rack; a duct housing the coil, extending to a point above the rack and forming a floor for bottles in the rack; and a fan in the duct for moving air through the duct, across the coil and against the bottles above the rack.

2,309,049. REFRIGERATOR LATCH. George E. Curtiss, Jr., and Elmer A. Pagella, New Britain, Conn., assignors to the Stanley Works, New Britain, Conn., a corporation of Connecticut. Application June 27, 1940, Serial No. 342,752. 8 Claims. (Cl. 292—48).

1. In combination with a refrigerator having an inner and an outer swinging door, a pivot pin adjustable supported in the outer door, a latch bolt pivotally supported on asid pin and latchably engaging the door jamb, an actuator pivotally mounted on said pivot, a primary handle and a secondary handle pivotally mounted on a common pivot, means operatively connecting said bolt and said primary handle whereby said bolt is retracted when said primary handle is operated, a second bolt latchably securing the inner door to the door jamb, said second bolt being engaged and retracted by said actuator and means operatively connecting said secondary handle to said actuator and said first bolt whereby both bolts are retracted upon movement of the secondary handle.



2,309,055. DELIVERY COOLER FOR GOODS. Walton C. Ferris, Lincoln, Neb., assignor, by mesne assignments, to Carton Coolers, Inc., Lincoln, Neb., a corporation of Nebraska. Application Nov. 12, 1940, Serial No. 365,203. 7 Claims. (Cl. 194—65).

1. In a delivery cooler of the character described having a delivery opening through which a selected package is withdrawn from the cooler, a door for the opening provided with a coin-receiving notch; a dog, having a cam face thereon, normally in the path of travel of the door to preclude movement there of to the open position; and means on the door for supporting a coin in the notch, the said coin serving to move the dog out of the normal position as the door is moved to the open position.

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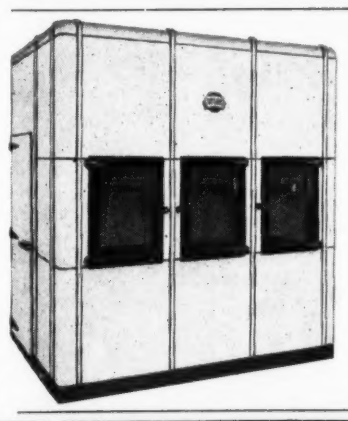

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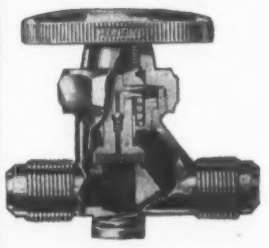

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DEALERS: Write for special prices on Kelvinator 20-ft. reach-ins, beverage coolers, condensing units, Hill cases, Tyler cases, reach-ins, beverage coolers, United dry bars, Tavlor freezers, hardening cabinets. Box 1429, Air Conditioning & Refrigeration News.

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WANTED TO BUY: Any condition. Air conditioning and refrigeration machinery and systems, reciprocating and centrifugal. E. M. FAIRBANKS CO., 333 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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WANTED: Refrigeration parts. We will buy any lot, large or small, of usable refrigeration parts for either domestic or commercial for cash. Send us list and price wanted. MILLER & SEDDON CO., INC., 2089 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED: Used Commercial Refrigeration and Air Conditioning. Also new or used stokers. THE BIMEL CO., 305 Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

New CMP Regulations Define Place of Preference Ratings

WASHIGTON, D. C. — Establishment of virtually all principal operating procedures which will govern industry under the Controlled Materials Plan was completed Feb. 9 by the WPB with the issuance of CMP Regulations Nos. 3 and 5.

Regulation No. 3 defines the place of preference ratings under CMP, while No. 5 provides methods for obtaining maintenance, repair and operating supplies.

Regulations Nos. 1, 2 and 4, previously issued, deal, respectively with applications for, receiving and passing on allotments; inventory limitations; and sale of controlled materials by warehouses and distributors.

Regulation No. 6, to be issued shortly, will cover construction adn remodeling of facilities.

ONE CONTRACT — ONE RATING

By the terms of Regulation No. 3, preference ratings will be assigned to deliveries of all materials necessary to complete an authorized production schedule for which allotments of any of the three controlled materials—aluminum, copper and steel—are made to a prime contractor manufacturing Class A or B products.

When an allotment is passed on to a secondary consumer manufacturing Class A products, the prime consumer making the allotment applies to the secondary's authorized production schedule the same rating he has received for his own related schedule, for use with the appropriate allotment number or symbol.

A delivery order bearing a preference rating and an allotment number or symbol out-ranks an order bearing the same rating but no allotment identification. It is not, however, superior to another order bearing a higher rating.

For example, a rating of AA-2X with an allotment number takes precedence over another AA-2X rating without an allotment number, but is secondary to a rating of AA-1 with or without an allotment number.

Any authorized controlled material order as defined in CMP Regulation No. 1, rated AAA, placed with a warehouse or another who is not a controlled material producer, takes precedence over all other orders.

CMP ORDERS FILLED FIRST

However, authorized controlled material orders placed with a producer of controlled materials must be accepted and filled as provided in CMP Regulation No. 1, without regard to ratings and in preference to all other orders. To the extent that producers are able to fill other orders, prior to July 1, 1943, they must do so in accordance with the preference ratings assigned or extended. After July 1, 1943, no controlled materials may be delivered except on orders bearing allotment numbers.

A prime consumer who manufactures Class B products and has received an authorized schedule, accompanied by a preference rating to be used with his allotment number, may not extend any other rating received from a customer, except an emergency rating of AAA. This rating may be extended in such cases only to obtain production material required to fill the order to which it is applicable and not for the purpose of replenishing inventory.

Use of the allotment symbols MRO (maintenance, repair and operating supplies) and 50 (small order) in connection with preference ratings is also provided for in Regulation No. 3.

The new regulation prescribes a form of certification which must be filed by a prime or secondary consumer when placing an allotment number or symbol on a rated delivery order.

A prime secondary consumer who receives a preference rating for an authorized production schedule may use the rating with the appropriate allotment number or symbol only to obtain production materials in the minimum practicable amounts required to complete the schedule, or to replace production materials in his inventory.

Regulation No. 5, controlling purchases of maintenance, repair and operating supplies, establishes required procedures for obtaining both controlled and non-controlled materials.

REPAIR AND OPERATING SUPPLIES

Persons engaged in the manufacture of products or in the business activities listed in Schedules I and II of the regulation are permitted to obtain necessary controlled materials, other thna aluminum, by the use of a specified form of certification. Such persons may obtain aluminum required for essential maintenance, repair and operation from a producer or an approved aluminum warehouse in amounts not to exceed 100 pounds from all sources in any one calendar quarter, by endorsing a designated certification on their purchase orders.

Regulation No. 5 assigns a preference rating of AA-1 to deliveries of all materials needed for maintenance, repair and operation by persons covered by Schedule I, and of AA-2X to those covered by Schedule II.

All other businesses are authorized to make use of an A-10 rating in purchasing non-controlled materials for maintenance, repair and operation.

Use of any of these ratings must be accompanied by a prescribed certification.

Acquisition of materials for maintenance, repair and operation under the regulation is restricted to the amounts obtained during a specified base period.

WHAT HAPPENS TO 'P' ORDERS

The preference ratings assigned by Regulation No. 5 supersede those assigned by orders in the "P" series for maintenance, repair and operating supplies, in the case of materials or products to be delivered after March 31. All "P" orders, however, are specifically continued in existence and all restrictions and requirements contained in them remain in full force.

The foregoing is an outline only of the principal features of the new regulations, which contain a number of exceptions and special provisions.

Regulation No. 5 does not apply to governmental agencies, public and private institutions engaged in educational, charitable or religious activities, and certain others. A separate MRO regulation will be issued in the near future to cover the purchase of maintenance, repair and operating supplies by such groups.

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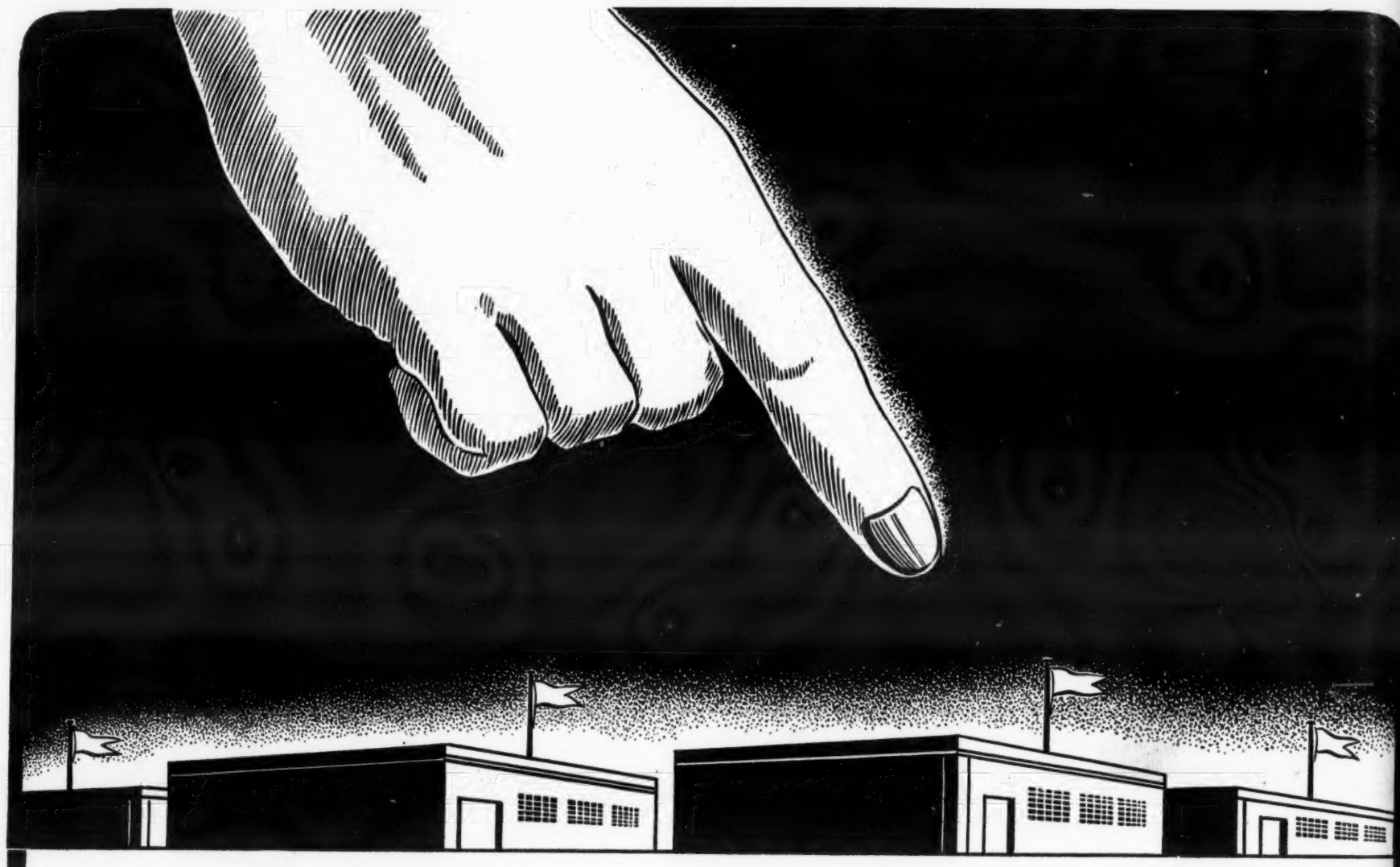
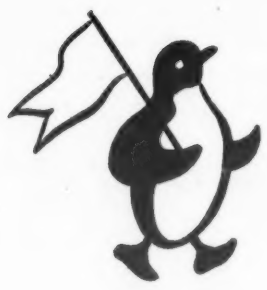


PENNANT WINNERS . . .



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